N. T. TRUE, S.L. BOARDMAN, Editors

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Intelligence Shortens Labor.

The discussion of the eight hour and the ten hour incident all day long to excite a single emotion. Such nected with it is a large, warm yard, provided with a man is passing through life without having put in water, in which the colts are turned out for exercise. exercise any of the higher faculties. The consequence is that all his labor is devoted to securing a little food head of cattle, twenty horses and sixty sheep. It is

of labor were made by those who while at work had four or five inches in diameter, at the sides of the their minds busy in planning some new scheme. Life ditch upon the bottom, laying across flat rocks, and to them was not a mere treadmill operation. We haz- filling to within a foot of the surface with rocks, beard the assertion that the man who sets down at night fore covering with earth.

wool with hand-oards as women were wont to do fifty
years ago. It required strong arms and long days to
mer. This manure is carted out in the fall and spread
mer. This manure is carted out in the fall and spread one man carding and spinning as much wool as a and a part to land that is to be sown to grain and thousand women could do. We should call her a seeded down the succeeding spring. Mr. Lambard has

in farming. Go to a neighborhood where the agricultural paper is not seen, where there are no books, During the winter, the farm stock make, in addition where men do not learn to think, and there you will to the above amount made in summer, about two hunfind a large ratio of the population poor as well as ignorant. Woman will be found there a slave and de-produced, nearly or quite one hunared cords. graded. Happily such neighborhoods are few in New England at the present time, and rapidly decreasing.

reasoning powers be put in exercise, and the more active his reasoning faculties the less necessary will it be for him to make use of long continued muscular power. Some men have those qualities of mind by which they can direct a large number of persons under their empley. They have an active brain. They der their empley. They have an active brain. They can almost think of two things at the same time. At This year, from three-fourths of an acre, Mr. Lambard any rate their thoughts fly from one subject to another harvested seven loads of turnips, of seventeen hundred with the greatest rapidity, and thus they are equiva-lent to any number of men. This intelligent use of the demands of turnips, of seventhers are pounds per load, making eleven thousand nine hun-dred pounds, or a total of thirty-five thousand seven the mind is always worth striving for. It demands hundred pounds, or a total or the mind is always worth striving for. effort to acquire such habits, but yet the mind, like the body can be trained. It is by intelligent labor that all our public improvements are made. The very almanac that we have given to us is rendered useful by the labors of the profoundest astronomer. Every the distance to which the top extends. The trees are the distance to which the top extends. meal that we eat, and every article that we buy is regulated in its price by the intelligence of others. We have implanted within us the same qualities of mind that a Newton had. They differ only in degree, and our happiness largely depends upon the activity which our happiness largely depends upon the activity which is not a bearing year, \$200 worth. One tree of Tallman sweets produced six barrels, which sold for we give to these powers. It is true that some men's \$5.00 per barrel. cup of happiness is smaller than that of others, but

In addition to other improvements upon his farm this does not argue that we may not enlarge its capacity. It is true that some men can do as much brain dam across a small brook, formed a pond of considerawork in half an hour as others will accomplish in a ble extent, and turned a rather rough place into an day; but this does not argue that the slow moulded attractive and delightful spot. This little pond is proman should not strive to do more in a given time, and vided with a boat, and also a duck house, and in sum-

## Roofs for Farm Buildings.

One of the most important considerations for farmers at the present day is a cheap and durable roof for examine his stock, buildings, &c. They will find him buildings. The practice must soon be abandoned of enthusiastic upon whatever relates to improved agrishingling our buildings every twelve or fifteen years. oulture, always ready to communicate, and not too In many towns where pine lumber is source, recourse wise to learn. His agricultural "creed" is given as is had to sapling trees of fir, spruce, hemlock and pine follows: for shingles, which are hardly worth the putting on, He believes in underdraining, thorough culture and when the expense is taken into consideration with the short time they will last. We know of many buildings that have to be shingled once in twelve years. We more than their cost, simply as places for the storing are not yet satisfied with the many patent roofing materials in the market as adapted to the farmer's wants. He believes in Knox colts, Devons for work and Some of them may be of value, and it is our object in beef, and Jerseys for butter and cream. writing this article to call the attention of those who He believes in South Down sheep, Bolton have had experience in this matter, to communicate to the FARMER their views. Have any of our readers

He believes in South Down sneep, Botto thens, and the best of care for all farm stock.

He believes in pure blood, and keeps no stock. experimented with shingles coated with coal tar? We it comes under this class. recently passed a farm house whose roofs were served in this manner, but had no opportunity to learn the

In some portions of the State we have no doubt that slate will be found the most economical article for this purpose. It can be quarried extensively in some porpose. It can be quarried extensively in some porpose. tions, and when within reach of the quarries, farmers tunities of perusing the columns of

## Wintering a Colt.

say that in general terms, colts just weaned should therein, and let the ground form the bottom or floor of umns." it. As to feed, give early cut hay or rowen, a small quantity of oats once or twice a week, and make a coninter, when it is prudent to do so.

Notes at Mr. Lambard's Farm.

In our volume for 1865, we gave some account of the well known "Hartwell farm," now owned by Allen Lambard, Esq., and situated on the east side of river, in this city. Having recently spent an hour or we in again looking around the buildings and yards, we present a few additional notes in regard to Mr. Lambard's stock, buildings and system of manage

This farm was purchased by Mr. Lambard in 1863 system has led to an investigation of the causes which At that time it produced but eight tons of hay. This have served to shorten the hours of labor. Recently year the farm cut two hundred and sixty-five large we called attention to the point by stating that the in- loads, estimated at two hundred tons! If any farm in troduction of machinery had served to abridge the Maine, or any where else, can show as large an innecessary hours of labor in carrying on our various operations. But there is another reason back of all know it. There are upon the farm three barns, of this, and one that has not received the degree of attention which its importance really demands. A man ty two feet, twenty-three feet posted; second, thirtywithout thought, reason or reflection is but little or no six by sixty feet; third, thirty-four by forty feet, all higher than the brutes. He lays no well organized of them having cellars, and all built in the most thorplans for the future. Like the crow or the dog he lays up no store for winter. One has only to look into the wigwam of a savage, and see the owner squat ble, thirty by fifty feet, also provided with a superior on the ground, in a dreamy state of mind, without an cellar. This building contains twelve stalls, and con-

from day to day and going half starved a portion of emphatically a grass farm. Small quantities of roots the time. His powers of invention which every intelligent man possesses, are never put into requisition.

Now a man may not be a savage like the one we have described, but he may nevertheless be very much the year, some forty rods of underdrain have been like one practically. A man who has a cultivated laid, and about twenty more are in process of comple mind, such as will enable him to read with pleasure tion, to be finished this fall. The average depth is and understandingly an interesting book or newspa- three and a half feet, and at this depth the ditch per, will always plan his labors better than those who should be from sixteen to twenty inches wide at the bottom. A portion of this underdrain was made of Nearly all the inventions made to shorten the hours stone, and a portion was formed by placing two poles,

and carefully reads his agricultural newspaper, will Considerable quantities of saw dust are made use of go to his work with some new idea by which he may for bedding and as an absorbent of the liquid voidrender his labors easier. Why should it not be so? ings of the stock, as well as a divider of the soil to He is not wiser than everybody else, and he has rewhich it is applied. The cows are stabled during the course to the opinions of others by which he can take advantage of their knowledge.

We saw a picture the other day of a woman carding from the stable the year round. From these, about one accomplish much. We step into a mill and we see upon the land—a portion being applied to grass land stupid woman that should still persist in carding wool experimented upon the matter of spreading manure in One has only to visit different communities of the ing in the fall. On the contrary much is gained, beence in the prosperity and success of the population applied to the acre is about seven cords for land to be

A considerable quantity of fodder corn is grown mainly for the purpose of feeding to milch cows dur Reason is given to man by which he may employ ing the months of August and September, when it is ner, and the greater his intelligence the more will his the feed in pastures. What is not used at the time of

if men can succeed in their plans with fewer hours devoted to labor than formerly, we certainly have no objection. It is no advantage to any man to be idle, skating park for little girls, where they may enjoy jection. It is no advantage to any man to be later, skating park for little girls, where they had but an undue number of hours devoted to labor renthis rare sport without fear of being drowned or being molested by rough boys.

> The buildings and yards are kept in a very neat and attractive condition, and Mr. Lambard always takes pleasure in receiving visits from farmers who desire to

He believes in pure blood, and keeps no stock unler

## An Encouraging Word.

One of our subscribers in the eastern part of the can transport it with their own teams. The old hard previous to our subscribing for it, and came to the pine so well adapted for shingles has gone by, and conclusion long ago, that we would never try to cultisome preparation that will stand the changes of heat vate even a half acre of land without this valuable and cold will be found the best necessary substitute.

Me hope this matter will be agitated till some improveonly given perfect satisfaction, but has rendered itself ment is made ever our present modes of shingling our utterly indispensable to our mode and rules of tillage, very much of which we have derived from its useful teachings. We have adopted a system of keeping an index to the first page of each number including the Editor's Table, and we find it full as convenient and useful to refer to as any work in our library. Winter never be tied while in the stall, although they should is approaching, and we are in hopes that during its be halter-broke; nor should they be suffered to stand upon a hard floor. Prepare a stall or pen sufficiently for corresponding with you, should you find any of large for them to remain at perfect case while confined our hints or suggestions worth a place in your col-

iderable free use of carrots. Keep them out of doors from him, and are satisfied from the manner in which and in the yards all the time during the day-time in he writes that our readers will also enjoy and be benNew Publications.

AMERICAN NATURALIST. The November number contains the annual address of Prof. J. S. Newberry, resident of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at its last annual meeting,

WESTERN FARMERS' ANNUAL and Rural Companion for 1868 is issued from the office of the Northwestern

my business for over thirty years, and I feel very much interested in that branch of business. I have been a constant subscriber to the Farmer for seventeen years, and have received much very valuable in the bread that we eat? Probably only about fifty

winter in good condition for swarming in the spring, as he thinks they will need some extra feed. We submit his query to apiarians, and hope they will respond.

### Communications.

ed. On most farms cattle are turned out into the yards to stand, during a pelting rain or snow, an hour or so for the purpose of watering them. My mode is, if I have to turn them out, to stay in the barn and have them return immediately after drinking, but of late we have our cows stand in their stalls or sheds open upon the sunny side, and have the water brought to them. My idea is that cattle feel as uncomfortable with a met skin as a man does. In the winter we have with a met skin as a man does. In the winter we have that stands upon the snow for two cheening of nitrogen from the atmosphere by the I have to turn them out, to stay in the barn and have

Hogs. Many people object to eating pork, deeming t unhealthly, and those people are more than half eight. In most localities these animals are kept in mall styes, on a heap of manure, and perhaps they never have the light of the sun for weeks at a time. In the first place no animal can be healthy that does not have a chance to come to the ground, a chance to exercise in the sun, and different kinds of food. You ake a man and shut him up in a building, confined in the same room with his excrements, let him not enjoy he sunshine, and drink nothing but slops, how long lefore he would become diseased and incapable of excising his own mind? Now if such treatment would ll a man what must it do to porkers? Horses should not be confined as closely as most are.

This fall we have been to see many of the first class borses, and noticed the care which was accorded to Cape Elizabeth.

### For the Maine Farmer. Cruelty to Animals.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was glad to see the article in your issue of Oct. 24th, headed "Cruelty to Animals." your issue of Oct. 24th, headed "Cruelty to Animals." I would suggest that a call be made on all the readers of the Farmer, for a statement of cruelty to dumb creatures within their knowledge, to be communicated to the Farmer in a condensed form, before the sitting of the next Legislature. I will send one in advance to begin with. At a public house one cold winter night, I went to the stable in the morning to see that the hostler did not put the frosty bits into my horse's mouth. I saw that he was going to do so, and said to him, "Are you going to put those frosty bits into my horse's mouth without thawing?" "Wal," said he, "I guess so, 'twont hurt him any." "How do you know." said I. "does the horse tell you so?" I my horse's mouth without thawing?" "Wal," said he, "I guess so, 'twont hurt him any." "How do you know," said I, "does the horse tell you so?" I could have kicked the savage brute with a good will. There are instances of extreme cruelty practiced upon animals, which, if inflicted upon a human being would send the offender to the State prison. Suppose a heated iron should be forced into the mouth of a helpless child—it could not be much worse than to apply an iron extremely frozen. The difference would be that the cold iron would lacerate the flesh and cause bleeding; the hot iron would soar the flesh and staunch the blood. I would propose a law for this single offense, inflicting imprisonment or heavy fine. I knew fense, inflicting imprisonment or heavy fine. I knew an instance where a Judge of a court in Boston, fined a man seventy dollars for cruelly beating a horse.

Farmington, Nov. 4, 1867. DANIEL SEWALL.

For the Maine Farmer. Turnips vs. Corn.

I noticed in the FARMER of Oct. 31, an article from the Turf, Field and Farm, decrying the culture of turnips in this country, and recommending instead the culture of Indian corn as a fodder crop. However treating of Modern Scientific Investigation: its methods and tendencies. This is followed by The Royal Families of Plants; The Hand as an Unruly Member; Reviews; Natural History Miscellany; Proceedings of Sceleties, &c. We are glad this magazine is steadily winning popular favor, and becoming a necessity with the people. Terms \$3 per annum. Essex Institute, the people. Terms \$3 per annum. Essex Institute,
Salem, Mass.

The Chemical News is re-published in monthly
parts by W. A. Townsend & Adams, 484 Broome St.,

we seldom have a drouth so severe as to preclude the parts by W. A. Townsend & Adams, 484 Broome St., New York, at \$2.50 per year. It contains a complete and comprehensive resume of foreign scientific matters, together with papers of much practical importance to manufacturers, artisans, farmers and general readers. The number for November, has an appreciative sketch of the late Prof. Farday, with a vast amount of information relating to the physical sciences.

We seldom have a drouth so severe as to preclude the raising of turnips, when properly cultivated. For seven years past, I have raised turnips more extensively than is common among farmers generally, and have not failed in raising a good crop for a single year. Three years ago the past season, I had the hardest fight that I ever had, and even then I should have had good success if I had been able to bestow proper care on the crop. It was during the war; I had much to do, and help was not to be obtained at any sufferable rate. After doing all I could at putting in other crops, I had much manure lying about my barn, which must for 1868 is issued from the office of the Northwestern Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind., and will be found interesting to farmers east as well as west. T. A. Bland, editor. Price 25 cents.

The Old Farmer's Almanac for 1868, full of "new, useful and entertaining matter," is published by Bailey & Noyes, Portland, and for sale at all country stores. Price ten cents.

Just What we Want.

not and dry. It I reconcer rightly, there was no rain of any importance while the crop was growing. Not withstanding this, if I had thinned and heed them, I should have had a good crop. But I was too busy for this, too busy even to harvest all that were worth har-A subscriber at Hebron, writing a short article for our paper, says: "This is the first time I ever took my pen to write for any paper. I have some inquiries to make, and also some thoughts to give your readers the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has been been the management of trees as grating has b about the management of trees, as grafting has been my business for over thirty years, and I feel very of corn will produce a good crop of turnips.

knowledge from its columns." The knowledge you have gained by your long experience in grafting, and the care of trees is just what we want, and we hope the care of trees is just what we want, and we hope chalk and Irish earth with wheat to make flour for us, chalk and Irish earth with wheat to make flour for us, we are lucky if we get more than that. Now, taking an average crop of turnips, say six hundred bushels, and the estimate of chemists for the amount of nutriment, equal to four hundred pounds of nutriment, equal to four thousand eight hundred pounds of bread, as the product of an acre. The per centage of nutriment in corn, I do not recollect, but he resume it to be not more than eighty. Now assumpresume it to be not more than eighty. Now assing that thirty bushels of corn is all that the crop average when no more is laid out on it than would be required to produce six hundred bushels of turnips, the comparison stands thus: thirty bushels corn, forty pounds nutriment per bushel, one thousand two hundred pounds; six hundred bushels turnips, four pounds nutriment per bushels, two thousand four hundred pounds. This is on the supposition that a bushel of corn weighs only fifty pounds. Good corn will not. But this is not all the value there is in the turnip. What is it that makes stock crave the turnip, and eat it so greedily? They seem to manifest a greater appetite for it than for potatoes, or even grain. Is it not the nitrogen therein contained? If I rightly understand, this root is highly charged with the above named principle, having absorbed it from the atmosphere. Cattle feel a craving for the turnip, on account of this, as we do for butter and fat meat. And this with a wet skin as a man does. In the winter we have found that a cow that stands upon the snow for two hours decreases her milk one third. We find that it pays to litter them and keep the manure from their thighs, and that it is better to feed four well, than to feed eight indifferently. A few days since a gentleman took me out to see his stock, and on inspection I judged it would take three of his to produce as much milk as one of mine. His had the range of a large pasture and field, which was fed down so that after a hard days work at grawing, they came to the bara and days work at gnawing, they came to the bare turnip. It is worthy of inquiry whether the capacity ungry. from this more than from any other cause. In our State there is much land that has been exhausted blong cropping with the cereals. Is not the cultivation of the turnip and other roots the very means indicated by these facts, as required to restore fertility?

Grass Dale, Salem, Nov. 1867.

have more to say, but must defer it to another article

### For the Maine Farmer. Hedge Plants.

ALBERT PEASE.

In answer to "Inquirer," in the FARMER of the 7th nst., relating to beech as a hedge plant, I will say horses, and noticed the care which was accorded to them, and in no case did we see them in stalls. They were so hitched, if at all, that they could put themselves in any position they chose. For the most part they were confined in pens, well littered, and their feed placed in such a position that they would not breathe upon it, nor would it be exposed to the exhalations of the manure pile. Such I found to be the case at the South with their blooded stock, which was collected by the case at the South with their blooded stock, which was a celebrated previous to the war. Concerning feed England, and one that attracted my attention more so celebrated previous to the war. Concerning feed, those horses which were designed for travel were fed with oats instead of meal, which is better adapted for work.

S. P. Mayberry.

Cape Elizabeth. ty-five rods long, about eight feet high and fifteen inches thick, and trimmed on each side. The top is as straight as a line, and so thick that I could not see through it, with open spaces for walks that crossed it at right angles. This hedge, in addition to securing his flowers from the north wind, showed what the shears would do in the hands of an experienced workman. Mr. B. had many nurseries of various kinds of hedge plants from one to three years old. Many evergreens he cultivates for that purpose. His hot houses contain a great variety of tropical plants. In order to raise certain alpine plants he built a rockery, which resembles a small mountain, the base of which is several feet below the ground. On one side is a small home as when on the summit of their native mountains. The rocks draw the moisture from the lake at the bottom, which keeps them from drying up. Althe bottom, which keeps them from drying up. Although this rockery contained a very large quantity of rocks, yet Mr. B. informed me that the nearest distance that he obtained any of them was sixty miles. I presume that no articles sold from this department his grounds will ever pay the expense, but it wil

help give reputation to his business.

In many places in Ireland and Scotland, in addition to beech, buckthorn and evergreens, they use the holly, which is quite plenty in those places.

A. H. Abbot. South China, Nov. 1867.

For the Maine Farmer. The Crops in Charlotte County, N. B.

The past season with us has been a remarkable one. With the exception of hay the crops have been in a measure almost a failure. There never was so much hay secured in any one season heretofore, as the last one crespondent upon the care of ashes, and perhaps a few additional words upon the subject may not be amis.

On hearing of mysterious free, "supcoed to be the work of an incendiary," I have often thought of a survey which I once made of a dwelling house for the purpose of insuring it. On being shown into the purpose of insuring it. On being shown in The past season with us has been a remarkable one

## Agricultural Miscellany.

cent. (or 560,000) of the natives of New England and left her borders. Of these, one-half (280,000) were living in the eight Western or Northwestern States, including Missouri and Kansas. Figures were also given to show that of six standard crops, corn, wheat, so so well as and the standard crops, corn, wheat, so so well as and provided in this society to enforce the laws, made and provided in this

and in Wisconsin from 98 to 47, showing remarkably even rates between the two States.

Maine has an area of 31,766 square miles, or 20,-330,240 acres, of which 2,677,216 were improved lands in 1860; Wisconsin extends over an area of 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres, of which 3,746,036 were improved, by the census of the year named. To cultivate this land, Maine employed in 1860, 80,708 farmers and farm laborers, or one to each 29,88-100ths improved acres.

It will thus be seen that the Wisconsin farmer does not take care of so much land by three and one-quart-

not take care of so much land by three and one-quarter acres as the Maine farmer, although it has been claimed that Western lands are more productive and require less care than the soil of New England. In The population of Maine in 1860 was 628,279, or twenty-one to the square mile; of Wisconsin 775,881, or nearly fourteen and one-half to the square mile. The assessed valuation of Maine was \$154,380,388, or an average of \$245.72 for each inhabitant, while the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the whole was the valuation to the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, there is the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, there is the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, there is the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, there is the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant, not a great difference, the valuation of Wisconsin was \$185,345,489, or \$239,65 to each inhabitant was \$ though Maine was the richest State in proportion to its population. Wisconsin is comparatively a new State, having had a settlement within her borders but the oats were splendid. He said that he could keep

States we find the following average productions per acre of certain staples in 1866, as reported to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington:

Maine exceeds Wisconsin in the amount per acre of four of the above-named crops, while the last-named State is ahead on the other four. With the exception of hay, the home market value of each of the crops per acre is the largest in Maine

walue of the products by official figures was \$228.21 in Maine, while that of Wisconsin was \$157.00. In 1866 the same number of acres in Maine produced crops to the value of \$270.97; in Wisconsin, \$190.59. Thus the Maine farmer realized over 40 per cent. more from the face; but if your fuel for the ensuing six months is yet standing in the forest, his grim countenance may be suggestive of snowy work and countenance may be suggestive of snowy work and the product of the realized such which the supposition of the product of scanner. the same number of acres in Maine produced crops to the value of \$270.97; in Wisconsin, \$190.59. Thus the Maine farmer realized over 40 per cent. more from cultivating eight acres than his Wisconsin brother.

It is true that Wisconsin is a larger grain producing State than Maine, because in 1866 more than ten times the surface was devoted to these crops, the number of acres in Maine being 211,285, and in Wisconsin 2,343,—and there is one comfort in doing this work, which is that you

ith her extensive water power, is also largely engaged a manufacturing, which is not the case with Wiscont is proved, we believe, that the soil of Maine is made lore productive than that of Wisconsin, and that the down east" farmer, who seeks to improve his control of the seeks "down east" farmer, who seeks to improve his condition by going to Wisconsin makes a mistake. The latter State has one of the most productive soils of the West; but the facts hardly show that she exceeds Maine, which is frequently spoken of in disparaging ment of the Farmers' Club, and the best mode of the facts hardly show that she exceeds there is a paragraph appropriated to the encourage ment of the Farmers' Club, and the best mode of the facts hardly show that she exceeds there is a paragraph appropriated to the encourage ment of the Farmers' Club, and the best mode of the facts hardly show that she exceeds to improve his condition by going to Wisconsin makes a mistake. The latter shows the facts hardly show that she exceeds have a shear that the facts hardly show that she exceeds the facts hardly show that she exceeds have a shear that the facts hardly show that she exceeds have a shear that the facts hardly show that she exceeds have a shear that the facts hardly show that she exceeds have a shear that the facts hardly show that the facts hardly show that the facts have the facts hardly show that the facts hardly show the facts hardly show that the

### Cruelty to Animals.

Why Leave New England?

In the Vox of October 11th, under the above heading we gave some facts designed to show that the soil of New England is more productive than that of the West, and that the Eastern farmer is better rewarded than his brother of the West. It was then shown by the figures of the census of 1860 that eighteen per cent. (or 560,000) of the natives of New England had left her borders. Of these, one-half (280,000) were given to show that of six standard crops, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay and tobacco, the production was greater per acre in New England than in six of the most productive Western States, while the home market value of the products was nearly double. The average number of bushels of wheat raised to the acre in New England for f.ur years, 1862 to 1866 inclusive, was 15½ bushels, worth \$30.29; in the West the yield was 14 bushels, worth \$15.28. Such briefly were the facts given in the article referred to.

In our former article we also compared an aggregate of States. We now propose to compare single States, and will take Maine and Wisconsin, for the reason that more natives of Maine are found in Wisconsin, than in any other Western State. The latitude of the two States is very nearly the same, Maine onsin, than in any other Western State. The latitude of the two States is very nearly the same, Maine lying between 42.57 and 47.31 north latitude, and Misconsin between 42.50 and 46.58. Portland is about thirty mules farther north than Milwaukee; Rockland and Oshkosh, and Farmington and Green Bay are about on the same parallel. As regards climate, the winter and summer seasons are about the same. In february of the present year the temperature in Maine ranged from 52 above to 14 below, the mean being 24.9. In Wisconsin the same month, it ranged from 52 above to 20 below, the mean being 25. We have nothing that gives the temperature of any summer month of this year, but we find that in August, 1865, the temperature in Maine ranged from 94 to 46 above, and in Wisconsin from 93 to 47, showing remarkably even rates between the two States.

Maine has an area of 31,766 square miles, or 20,-330,240 acres, of which 2,677,216 were improved lands. It is about the same of the control of the present year that the same month of this year, but we find that in August, 1865, the temperature in Maine ranged from 94 to 46 above, and in Wisconsin from 93 to 47, showing remarkably even rates between the two States.

Maine has an area of 31,766 square miles, or 20,-330,240 acres, of which 2,677,216 were improved from City Hall to Central Park is the next thing to lands.

and will produce good corn and grain by putting on a arge supply of minure every year. I have been acquainted with the land for 25 years. Near it there ten men in Maine cultivate more land than eleven is a bank of clay, which is very convenient for cart-Wisconsion, the first named number taking care of ing. For the last six years Mr. H. has been dressing in Wisconsion, the first named number taking care of ing. For the last six years Mr. H. has been dressing ing. For the last six years Mr. H. has been dressing his hungry soil with this clay, with remarkably good The population of Maine in 1860 was 628,279, or

I saw the land and examined the crops on it last Maine forty-five years ago was more than that of Wisshould be plowed up in the fall and exposed to the consin in 1850. operation of frost during winter. It then becomes fine, is easily shoveled, and readily mixes with the soil. He tips up a load in a place, spreads and plows it in. As there is plenty of such light soil in New England, and as I believe such beds of clay or other suitable material are more frequent than is generally supposed, I have thought this statement of my neigh bor's success in the improvement of his field might benefit others. Wherever the situation is such that twenty loads per day can be carted by one team, such

of importance to the farmer. Those who with fore-thought and labor provided at the proper season for

State than Maine, because in 1866 more than ten times the surface was devoted to these crops, the number of acres in Maine being 211,235, and in Wisconsin 2,343.—

243. The value of the grain raised from the land in Maine was \$5,881,993, or \$27.84 per acre; the value in Wisconsin was \$52,557,507, or \$22.43 cents per acre; the Maine farmer thus realized on an average \$5.41 more per acre from his grain crop than did the Wisconsin was per acre from his grain crop than did the Wisconsin acricalty risk. Wisconsin agriculturis.

Maine, with its sea coast line, including bays and inlets, of 784 miles, is more of a commercial State than Wisconsin, with only a lake navigation on the cast, and the Mississippi on the west. The former, with her extensive water power, is also larged as a larged and beech; oak is perhaps the worst of all common wood for hurning in an unseasoned state, yet best, ranking next to hickory. If the time is short in which to season the fuel, split it fine and pile it out of doors in a situation well exposed to sun and wind. It will be to return the cast and the worst of all common wood for hurning in an unseasoned state, yet when well seasoned under cover is one of the very best, ranking next to hickory. If the time is short in which to season the fuel, split it fine and pile it out of doors in a situation well exposed to sun and wind. It doors in a situation well exposed to sun and wind. It is best to put only one or at most two tiers in a place, as this gives the wind better action on the wood. By timely and efficient action in this matter, with some aid from the stove oven to dry the morning supply, one can get along and not suffer seriously from lack of n manufacturing, which is not the case with wiscoutin. Taking the productions of flour and meal, cotton goods, lumber, boots and shoes, woolen goods, clothing, eather, machinery, minerals, fisheries, the aggregate valuation of the same by the census of 1860 was, in Maine, \$23,790,112; in Wiscousin, \$15,393,851. We might extend these statistics to an indefinite length,

tion by going to Wisconsin makers a mutative. The latter the Sixth is not one of the most productive solid and the Sixth is not so of the most productive solid and the Sixth is the facts intrily show that she exceeds there were a state of the state of the Sixth is not solid provided to the state of the

### How to Save Coal in Burning.

Nine out of ten burn coal wastefully, and consum more heat there must be. If too much coal is put on, an imperfect consumption takes place, for the fire is choked, and the greater portion of the heat escapes unused through the chimney-top. If, on the other hand, only a proper quantity of coal is put on, the flame plays around in the stove, or fire place, and the gas is entirely consumed. The one who handles his coal properly will make a ton go as far as another, who does otherwise will trace.

who does otherwise will two.

If you want to make a coal fire, take a couple of If you want to make a coal fire, take a couple of handfuls of plane or other shavings, and lay upon them dry wood four or five inches long to about the top of the inner lining of brick, and put ten or twelve pieces of egg coal upon it. Then kindle with paper from below, and in about ten minutes put on about twenty more pieces of coal. In a short time the coal will be entirely and equally kindled.

Never fill a stove entirely with coal, not even in the coldest weather. Half full is enough.

When the fire is burntlow, do not shake the grate or stir the ashes, but put on twelve or fifteen pieces of

burning, lay as much more on, as is necessary for a new fire; do not stir the ashes, but leave the draft open a half hour, and then shake the grate. Then the coal will be all in a glow, and you will have a bright

fire.

If it is very cold, put on fifteen or twenty pieces of coal every half hour but no more.

A further saving may be obtained by a sifting of the ashes, and repeated use of the still unburnt coal; for a large portion of the coal—we might say a quarter— always remains unburned. A very economical fuel is also made by mixing coal

and coke in equal parts, the latter having first been

### Wintering Strawberries.

The Hammonton Culturist, published at Hammonon, N. J., contains much that is valuable in the way f the culture of the small fruits, &c. We copy the of the culture of the small fruits, &c. We copy the following on protecting strawberries in winter:

"Many want to know without any guess-work, how to protect strawberries. Where the plants have thickly covered the ground, and summer grass has made a good growth, no protection is needed. Such are second rate plants. When the ground is bare of everything but plants, a covering of straw, not exceeding half an inch thick, is very important. Leaves would be good, but the wind blows many of them into drifts. This is said of field culture. To get leaves enough for even half an acre, requires great labor. In gardens, if easy to obtain, they will be very nice. A few brush should be thrown over them. There are objections to sawdust; one is, it dirties the fruit; another, plants mulched with it, fire in hot weather. The very best mulch is stable manure, with a good deal of straw in it. The best plants having had good cultivation, on the approach of winter they are likely to be bare. Immense numbers of plants which would bear much fruit are destroyed during the freezing and thawing of fruit are destroyed during the freezing and thawing of the ground. A very thin coating of coarse manure not only will save them, but will add largely to the

yield."

There is sound sense in the suggestions above, but a more simple, and we are informed a more effectual and less expensive method of protecting strawberries, the rows, sufficiently early in September to blight it. The wilted oats straw falling around and upon the plants protects them not merely from the damaging effects of thawing and freezing, but on sandy lands, effects of thawing and freezing, but on sandy lands, and especially such as those in New Jersey, effectually prevents the blowing or drifting of the sand or light earth from the roots. This system of mulching, has, we understand, been fully tested at Hammonton, with the most satisfactory results .- Country Gentleman.

## Roadside Improvements.

Too often, as we have traveled over the country this summer, have we witnessed a fine house, good buildings and fences, but the road-side outside of the fence line containing more or less rubbish, evidently the gatherings and prunings of the garden and lawn trees. Sometimes the street or roadway is clear of this; but while the grass is clipped inside the fence, the outside is left to grow long and rank, with more or less coarse weeds, presenting just that appearance to the man's grounds, that the finding of a heap of dirt under the lounge would to the housewife, and giving him in our view no claim to a better name than would be in our view no claim to a better name than would be our voice in claim to a better name than would be applied to such a housewife.

Our horticultural readers should each and all strive

Our horticultural readers should each and all strive to make the outward appearance of their grounds clean, neat and tasteful, first by keeping away all rub-bish from the street, next by frequent mowing and de-struction of weeds, and lastly by planting and car-ing for shade trees and flowering shrubs, giving them selves pleasure, and attracting notice from every pas-ser-by; and again, as an example to those of their neighbors, who not being readers or not having learn-neighbors, who not being readers or not having learn-make brush piles. keen how nears, and grow thistles.

To prevent chilblains the best plan is to take as much exercise as possible, and avoid tight wristlands, garters, and everthing that prevents the proper circulation of the blood. The most frequent cause of chilblains is the warming of numbed hands and feet at the fire; this habit should be carefully avoided.— Encourage children to use the skipping rope during cold weather, this is a capital preventive, together with regular washing and rubbing the feet. We give a few household remedies for the cure of these diaa-greeable companions:—1. Take have an ounce of white wax, one ounce of ox marrow, two ounces of lard;— melt slowly over a fire in a pipkin, and mix them well together; then strain through a linen cloth. Before together; then strain through a linen cloth. Before going to bed spread the ointment on the parts affected, feet or hands, taking care to wrap them up well. 2. Lemon juice rubbed on the inflamed parts is said to stop the itching. A sliced onion dipped in salt has the same effect, but is apt to make the feet tender.—

Railroad Directors' Excursion.

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmen will be nce with our new mailing method. The printed day upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute in a cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post effice his paper must communicate to us the name of the effice to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be un to comply with his request.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING is now engaged in can Mr. Sidney L. Small, agent for the Maine Farmer, will can ve Mr. S. C. Aven, of Litchfield, is now on a visit to our subscripts in Androscognin County.

### Notice to Subscribers.

We find upon our list many subscribers to th FARMER who are in arrears for one or more year and who, therefore, according so the terms of the paper, are liable for the payment of fifty cents pe year in addition to our advance rates of subscription To induce a more general payment in advance, or the part of our subscribers, we have concluded make the following offer: All persons in arrear who will send us the amount due, at the rate of two dollars per year, and two dollars in addition, shall receive credit for all past indebtedness and for year's subscription in advance. This offer to stand open until the 10th of January, 1868. All payments made at this Office or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated

### Notice to Advertisers.

On and after January 1st, 1868, the rates for ac vertising in the MAINE FARMER will be increased 20 per cent. All advertisements continued after th above date, except in cases where contracts have bee previously made, will be charged at the increase rates. Advertisements ordered for three months or less, to be paid for in advance; exceeding three months, quarterly in advance.

### Our Country.

It is well for every good citizen to look calmly and dispassionately from time to time at the condition of our common country. There is no well meaning man who does not feel more or less of interest in her welfare A bad administration of affairs, wrong political principles applied to the political economy of a people, and a bitter hostility of political parties, regardless of the country's welfare, are among the dangers to which we as a nation are exposed. Men rarely stop to reason calmly in a heated strife. Blind passion led on by blind leaders is too apt to lead even good men astray Patriotism, which means a love of country, had wel nigh died out before the war. Great national ques tions became themes which it took the sword to decide. With a portion of our national domain it was not question of union, but of disunion. Though the ship of State in this terrible contest run on to the rocks and well nigh split in twain, yet she survived the shock, and thus far sails on in spite of leaks and shattered sails. It is the great question of the American people to know how they shall best put her in trim for a prosperous voyage in the future.

Situated as we are, where every man has a voice in the affairs of the nation, it is not strange that grave bjects of a national character. This gives rise have more to say of Dover in our next. to men of extreme radical views on the one hand and of extreme conservative views on the other, neither of which are safe men in times of great commotion. The extreme radical man would force the ship of State onward under full press of sail, regardless of shoals and quicksands. If she escapes destruction it is in spite of her pilot, but nevertheless with strained masts and a general disturbance of her whole framework. The extreme conservative would let his ship remain in port even though a favoring breeze was blowing in the right direction, and through extreme fear of danger would allow her to rot at anchor. It is in times of great danger when men are required who know not what fear is, but who coolly and calmly attend to the duties of the hour. This is one of the highest degrees of merit in any man. The great danger is that such men are inclined to keep aloof from the contest by the noisy strife of heated partizans, and the affairs of State are left to the management of men with but little intellectual calibre, whose only merit is loud declama tion of what is wrong without the ability to rectify In many States there are local questions of a moral

nature. "Good men lament that such questions should enter upon the political arena for a decision. It is not by any means always the best place to discuss such questions. The true merits of the case are exceedingly apt to suffer at the hands of its professed friends, while its opponents will become more bitter in the weakness of its advocates. But we do not well see how these questions can be avoided in a country like ours, and though truth may sometimes suffer, yet on the whole, the friends of the right will come out right in the end.

It is here where the extreme radical man will ad vance his most radical opinions. He may be right and in advance of his age. He may fail to see the success of his opinions. But he labors on, slashing away on the right and left till he clears away the road in which even his most conservative fellow citizens may travel in the future. His course may be wrong and serve only to uproot the very foundations of society. He may do harm for a time, but we fully be lieve in a progress of ideas as well as a progress in science, and his views will take root too often in stony soil and bring forth but little or no fruit.

It is here too where the conservative man may sometimes keep in check the too ardent temperament of his radical neighbor. These checks are like the rough rocks and little islands on a coast that preven the too sudden rush of the waves upon the shore.

It is interesting thus to watch the effects of men' minds on each other. It is what is sometimes called the balance of power which is the result of these differences of opinion. It is like opposing waves which meet and neutralize each other, or like opposing waves of sound which meet and produce nothing audible. This balancing up of opinions is one of the most inter esting themes for the philosopher of history. Indeed, much of that which constitutes the history of the past consists in this very thing. It is what constitutes the safety of a nation, when these two forces act and react without destroying either.

It is not within our province to dictate to any ma or any class of men how they shall vote or how they shall act in any given case. The fundamental idea of public right and justice, without injury to the private is always a safe rule for every man. We believe it a right, and it should be a duty and a privifor every man to be interested in the affairs of State. The recurrence of our Presidential election once in four years serves to kindle up in the hearts men a desire to have something to do with the election of their favorite candidates. We are glad it is so.

The cold weather should be a warning to every bedy to call at Jones' auction rooms in this city, and procure one of his patent combined foot stove and antern-the handlest and most comfortable thing go During a sleigh ride of an evening, it will keep your feet warm and comfortable, and when you read home your lantern is already lighted and on hand for use. They are sold at a great reduction from last

The Oxford Democrat newspaper establish n sold to Major Frederic E. Shaw, of Portland formerly of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, a practice printer and a gentleman of character and ability. Mr W. A. Pidgin, the late proprietor, retires from his pos after fifteen years of able and successful service, having become connected with the business department of

DOVER, Nov. 5th, 1867.

din in the distance, whose summit was covered with the objects of the excursion in this respect were most snow. An apparently continuous range of hills seemed like a wall to the west as far as the eye could see.

Some of these are composed of granite. They form the consisted mostly of railroad officers and members of dividing ridge between the Piscataquis valley and the press, accompanied by ladies, who were taken or

character and well fitted for wall. In one place we President of the Boston & Maine; Hon. Israel Washburn aw a handsome, double-faced wall, full six feet in a director of the Portland and Ogdensburg company height, which sheep nor cattle can ever jump over. Francis Chase, Esq., Superintendent of the Portland, The field was enclosed with it, which gave the whole Saco and Portsmouth road, formerly Engineer and was under a high state of cultivation. We did not Moses, Esq., President, and Arthur Brown, Superin that like intelligent farmers generally of this vicinity, burn, President of the Somerset and Kennebec, and he takes and reads the Maine Farmer. The soil is Hon. James W. Bradbury, and E. N. Totman, Direc rather heavy from the decomposition of the slates, and tors; Hon. R. D. Rice, President of the Portland and But little waste land can be seen anywhere. It is well Alden, N. M. Whitmore, H. N. Jose, Directors, J. S. adapted for potatoes and hay. In the matter of pota- Cushing, Treasurer, and Walter Hatch, Superintend toes, probably no place in New England raises greater ent. Every railroad in this State, except the Maine quantities in proportion to its population than this Central and Grand Trunk, was represented. Several Bangor to market. When the railroad reaches this connecting them with railroad interests, were among point, it will transport immense quantities. As we the party, viz., Hon. Samuel Cony, B. H. Cushman rode along, we encountered the immense wagons with Esq., Thos. Lambard, Esq., of Augusta; A. K. Shurt teams of four to six horses, acting the part of a rail. leff. Wm. Kimball, J. B. Carroll, J. McDuffee, Esqs. road. These are loaded with shingles, potatoes and of Portland; James T. Patten, David Patten, J. H.

tive growth of trees left-indeed, we saw only one lot

studded over with good farms and pleasant homes. with the road, and to make such other observations as left. Houses were carried one thousand feet in the air. limited to fifteen minutes each. moral questions and local issues should be intermingled Tired and some hungry we retire for the night. We time would permit. Everything was found in the most the streets are six inches deep with bricks, tiles, shut-

> Danforth presiding, which excites much interest. It s a suit for breach of promise of marriage, which has een pending for nearly two years, and was commenced on Friday last. The parties reside in Gardiner. The plaintiff is Miss Eleanor Lawrence, daughter of plaintiff has the sympathies of the community on her side. It is alleged that Mr. Cook commenced paying his addresses to her in 1855, and continued them with alternate periods of estrangement and reconciliation for ten years, during which time she refused several
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> On the arrival of the train at Skowhege nenced. He is said to be worth \$50,000. The counel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Lorenzo Clay of Garint, Messrs. G. C. Vose of Augusta, and Geo. F. Shepey of Portland. It is thought the case will be given o the jury this Tuesday afternoon.

On Saturday last, 16th inst., snow fell pretty generalunbroken until Christmas. If it should, the present be an occasion of much interest and enjoyment. season may be set down as one of the coldest on record.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE. The Kennebec Journal gives an account of a pleasant gathering on Tuesday evening last at the residence of Chas. H. Milliken, popular and accomplished vocalists in our city.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. Wm. P. White-

Liverpool on the 8th inst., for the United States, where he proposes to give a series of public readings in the principal cities of the country. He will make his first appearance at Tremont Temple in Boston, on Monday evening, Dec. 2d, when he will read his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial" from the Pickwick Papers. We understand that negotiations are on foot to induce him to visit Augusta during the winter and give our citizens an evening's entertainment.

as the "Temple of Honer," will take place in Granite ticularly happy to welcome the prominent railroad Hall, in this city, on Priday of the present week, 22d gentlemen from Massachusetts, to whom he bad en-

The excursion of the Directors of the Portland & DEAR FARMER:-We well remember in our boyhood Kennebec Railroad, with invited guests from Portland f families that moved from the western part of Maine to Skowhegan, on Thursday last was a successful and to the towns of Guilford, Dover and Foxcroft, on the in every way a very pleasant affair. It was the first Piscataquis river. It was then an almost unbroken occasion of the kind since the opening of the road in Piscataquis river. It was then an aimost unbrown forest, but there was good land on the Piscataquis, or 1850, and was designed to celebrate the completion of Great-Deer-Place, as the Indians called it, and stout thands and hearts subdued the forests and made good houses for themselves.

These improvements embraced the reconstruction of the road bed and track, the re-location, rebuilding en coach, and had a fine view of the country. The and enlargement of station houses, freight depots and and lays in long swells, or ridges. The slate rocks are machine abops, and an extensive renovation and augsurface in ledges or cliffs. These slates are highly argillaceous and calcareous, so that they may, in most
places, be called calcareous slates. They
evidently belong to the lower Silurian, though their
expense, derived exclusively from the surplus earnings exact position is by no means settled, in spite of two of the company, and the Portland & Kennebec no geological surveys of the State. Veins of quartz run takes rank among the best constructed, best equipped through the slate, mixed with calcareous spar. Indiand best managed railroads in the country. An adcations of silver, copper and lead ore are frequent in ditional purpose for making the excursion at this tim this region, and this, with beds of iron and slate in was to give opportunity for gentlemen having the abundance, may render this eventually the mining re-gion of Maine. As we passed over a hill we found an formed by actual observation in regard to the character sticlinal in the slates, where the rocks dipped to the and resources of the valley of the Kennebec, from

northwest instead of southeast, which continued to some distance, when it changed back to its former poroads is drawn, and also its capabilities for further sition. After entering Dover the road passed over a development by wise and liberal management and cocurious horseback between two ponds. A railroad operation on their part. If we may judge by the exdump could not have been more precise in width and pressions of surprise and gratification from many gentlemen of the party who now for the first time passed As we ascended the long ridge which divides the along the line of the road, and witnessed the constant Kenduskeag from the Piscataquis, we saw Mt. Katah- ly recurring evidences of enterprise and prosperity,

board the train at different points along the route The land over this route is generally good for culti- Among those present were Geo. M. Brown, Esq., Pres ration. It abounds in stone, generally angular in ident of the Eastern railroad; Francis Coggeswell, Esq. spect a permanent and pleasing character. The land Superintendent of the Somerset and Kennebec; Oliver learn the owner's name, though we have no doubt tendent of the Androscoggin road; Hon. Abner Co will in many places be much improved by draining. Kennebec, and Geo. F. Patten, Wm. D. Sewall, Darius

ounty. They are hauled thirty-five or forty miles to other gentlemen occupying positions now or formerly everything else, and bring back flour, corn, and the Kimball, and D. C. McGown, Esqs., of Bath; Hon. en thousand other articles necessary for civilized life. W. B. S. Moor of Waterville; Amos Paul and J. A. Bick-We saw but comparatively few fruit trees on our ford, Directors of the Eastern railroad, Mr. Dwight, oute, though many young apple trees have been set Director of the Boston and Maine. The remaining exout and seemed to be growing very thriftily. The borer cursionists were Rev. S. F. Dike, John Patten, G. E as never been seen here. It struck us that if we R. Patten, John S. Elliot, Thos. M. Reed, Bath; Col. were to set out an orchard on most any place in this John M. Adams, of the Eastern Argus, Capt. Enoch ricinity, we would first plow the land into ridges and Knight, of the Star, Chas. H. Jose, Jos. C. Noyes, F. set the trees on the tops of the same rilges. They O. Libby, Portland; H. S. Osgood, Rev. G. W. Quinwould not be so likely to winter-kill, a difficulty which by of the Gospel Banner, Joseph A. Homan of the we see besets orcharding on this kind of soil. We suggest this idea to the consideration of our readers in Maine correspondent of the Boston Journal; Joel this vicinity. There seems to be but little of the prim- Gray, Esq., proprietor of the City Hotel, Boston.

The train, consisting of two elegant new passenge in the distance of ten miles between Dover and Garcars, with smoking car attached, recently turned out land." Cedar entered largely into the old growth, but from the workshops of the company, all of them, for comthis is pretty thoroughly culled out for shingles and modiousness and tasteful embellishment, equal to any fencing material. The farms are generally fenced thing that can be shown on any other road in Maine with cedar logs and poles, and will stand probably left the depot in Portland at 7 A. M., in charge of the many years to come, when the second growth will be veteran conductor, Wm. Mitchell. Brief stops were made at the principal stations to give opportunity for At last the valley of the Piscataquis is in sight, an inspections of the various improvements connected satisfactory condition, and President Rice and his asin the Supreme Judicial Court in this city, Judge upon the successful results of their efforts in making the Portland and Kennebec a first class road, and so well worthy of the confidence and patronage of the com-

munity. The smoking car had been conveniently fitted up with tables for refreshments, under the direction of H. Charles Lawrence, Esq., and the defendant Lorenzo N. Jose, Esq., of Portland, one of the directors of the D. Cook, a well known druggist. The damages claim- road, and the hospitalities of the company were eleare \$10,000, and it is very evident that the fair gantly and liberally dispensed during the progress of the trip. Higgins, the popular caterer at the Depot dining rooms in Portland, with his assistants, exerted his professional skill for the comfort and enjoyment of

On the arrival of the train at Skowhegan at half eligible offers of marriage from other parties, which past three o'clock, the party were conveyed to Brewshe refused on the ground of her engagement to the defendant. In December 1865, Mr. Cook married opened to the public. Everything, however, was perster's new Hotel, just completed, but not yet formally another lady, soon after which this action was comaccommodations of the elegant and sumptuously furnished building were placed at their exclusive disposs liner, and Artemas Libby of Augusta; for the defend- and enjoyment. This hotel is one of the largest and best appointed in the State. Its cost, completed and furnished, is about \$60,000, numbering ninety sleeping rooms, besides the parlors, dining hall, and other departments, all furnished in the best manner, and THE SEASON. Winter has come upon us with a se- with all the modern improvements, and lighted verity hardly before experienced even in this latitude. throughout with gas which is manufactured on the premises. The building was erected chiefly through ly throughout this State to the depth of some six or the instrumentality of Joel Gray, Esq., of Boston eight inches, but during the afternoon it cleared off, proprietor of the City Hotel, originally from Somerse looking quite pleasant. Before the next morning, county, and a public spirited patron of numerous enhowever, the atmosphere had changed to a severity terprises for the development of the industrial and quite remarkable for the middle of November, and the business resources of his native county. The manwind was piercing cold. Monday morning of this agement of the hotel has been assumed by Mr. S. B. week, the mercury in this city dropped down to four Brewster, formerly proprietor of the public hous degrees below zero, and throughout the day the air which occupied the site of the present building, and remained cutting sharp. The sudden appearance of which was several years since destroyed by fire. He snow brought out the sleighs in large numbers, and was also subsequently burned out of the International on Monday our streets presented a most animated and Hotel in Portland by the great fire in that city. Mr. lively scene. This advent of winter is earlier by at B. is known as an excellent landlord, and we have no least three weeks than the average of the past ten doubt that his administration of the affairs of the new years, and while the present aspects of the weather hotel will be successful and popular. The Brewster ndicate a continuance of this severity for some days, House will be formally opened on Wednesday the 20th we are hardly prepared to believe that it will continue inst., by a grand ball and supper, which promises to

While waiting the hour of dinner many members of the party visited some of the principal industrial and nanufacturing establishments of Skowhegan, and ob tained much valuable information in regard to the busi-Esq., on the occasion of a presentation to Mr. Charles ness enterprise and resources of the place, which so H. Johnson of an elegant Knights Templar uniform. largely contribute to the prosperity of the road. Be-This handsome testimonial was precured by the friends ing the terminus of the railroad, Skowhegan has beof Mr Johnson in the Universalist church and society come the center of trade for a wide area of country as a slight acknowledgement of his valuable services rich in the productions of agriculture and lumbering for eight years in the choir of that church. A neat operations. The railroad company have here greatly presentation speech was made by the pastor, Rev. Mr. enlarged their grounds by purchase, and graded them, Moor, which was modestly responded to by the sur- improved the passenger depot, built a new general prised recipient. The cost of the regalia was about \$75, freight depot one hundred and eighty-five feet in length and is a well deserved and appropriate expression of re- with two tracks through it; built a potato warehou gard for an estimable gentleman and one of the most one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and a new wood shed two hundred feet long, in addition to other warehouses for storing hay, lumber, &c. Hay is an important article of export all along the road. At house, a well known business man of Vassalboro', and Skowhegan, Pishon's Ferry, Kendall's Mills, and Vasagent of the Eastern Express Company, attempted to salboro' are the principal stations for receiving cattle take his life by cutting his throat in several places. and potatoes, which are largely exported, Skowhegan After several hours search, he was found in the hay-loft of his barn, concealed in the hay, and much ex-Messrs. Lyon & Co.; two axe factories, one of them hausted from the loss of blood. Surgical assistance extensive, using seventy-five tons of grindstones a year was obtained, and at the last accounts hope was enter- to grind its axes; a skate factory that in part of the tained of his recovery. For some time previously his year turns out \$125,000 worth of skates, and make conduct was observed to be very singular, and it is edged tools the rest of the time; a large oil cloth facbelieved that the act was committed under a partial tory; a machine shop, door, sash and blind factories aberration of mind. twenty-five millions of lumber last year, reside here. At five o'clock the guests were summoned to the arge dining hall of the hotel, where an elegant and bountiful banquet was served, and to which full justice was done by the ladies and gentlemen of the party. At the conclusion of the repast, the President of the road, Hon. R. D. Rice, addressed the company in some interesting remarks, thanking them for their attendance on this occasion, and for their generous and encouraging expressions in regard to the conditie and management of the road, which are the result of years of arduous labor and effort on the pararious temperance organizations in the State, known of himself and his associate directors. He was par-

deavored to exhibit some of the resources of Maine

and the advantages of this road. It was from this Kennebec valley, through which they had passed, that the people of Massachusetts derived some of the best State Alliance, assembled in Auburn on Tuesday ev-

giving many happy and humorous illustrations.

In response to calls from Judge Rice, remarks were of the Lewiston Journal. Hon. N. G. Hichbors, condensed report of the proceedings from the column ident of the Boston & Maine railroad, Hon. W. B. S. pected to preside, excusing himself from atten

After spending some time in pleasant social intercourse in the spacious parlors of the hotel, the furniture of the dining hall was removed, and the remain-need. Some of the brightest ornaments of society, ing hours of the evening were occupied by the younger our own friends and neighbors, our youth, our own We noticed, also, that some of the gentlemen more intoxicating liquors. The religious and moral growth advanced in years, whose gray hairs should have demand that this great evil should be removed. The taught them greater sobriety of demeanor, did not scruple to monopolize the fairest partners and to "trip it on the light fantastic toe" gaily, if not gracefully, called upon to bear. A few days since \$28,000 was with the rest. It is to be hoped that the unaccusomed exercise did the venerable gentlemen no serious harm, although it was observed that some of them teen-twentieths of all the prisoners under his charge ity which they had so conspicuously displayed on the our courts, our police, our poor-houses are but a por-

rnor Washburn offered a resolution accompanied with and then act resolutely. appropriate remarks, tendering the thanks of the exand the pleasant opportunities offered for viewing the der of the evening session was devoted to addresses. the road. The resolution was adopted by acclamation. came forward and said that although the present phase lic. This motion was also unanimously adopted.

THE ST. THOMAS DISASTER. St. Thomas correspon companied with rain set in, with the wind from the stand by the right. orthwest. At two o'clock P. M, there was a lull of Rev. John Allen of Farmington, commonly know shore. A like number are wounded and maimed, right in the end. Every few minutes the harbor throws np the dead and it is one continued string of coffins through the Damariscotta, A. C. Hewey of Bath, Rev. E. W. Jackstreets. Over five hundred persons were drowned. In son of Gorham, Hon. Sidney Perham and J. S. Kim some cases not a soul is living to relate a word as re- ball of Bangor. Mr. Perham said that temperance is nany lives, lost seven out of thirty. The American to pay off the national debt in two and a half years. pay the loss. Merchants suffered heavily from the as St. Dunstan got the devil-by the nose. Let us ains as the tops of the stores went off. The dry dock hold on. has not been raised and there is now no hope of it, as Capt. Holland of Lewiston was called out. He said lost their lives in the late hurricane. All the wharves go straight forward.

nds are left without shelter or food. o well known in this State, was we believe, the first form of total abstinence. and the above disadvantage in unloading has thereby forced. been completely overcome. The improvement was rake took a man to elevate it while it was in operation, but with the new one this is performed with so much case as to be readily done by any boy large whether it may not be improved. enough to ride and drive a horse; as instead of being elevated by the weight of the man bearing down upon the lever, a device has been attached to the rake State who speak of its workings in the highest terms of not be well to give them power to remit imprisonment

ege assembled in the College Chapel, were addressed by Prof. Smyth, who announced that sufficient funds which the audience proceeded to the spot where the nearly the whole number. He thought one for Memorial Hall is to be erected. Prof. Smyth in the presence of those assembled, broke ground, and the Then they should have a fixed salary. In this di

The extensive Manufactory of Coe's Superph phate of Lime and Bone Manure, in Roxbury, Mass., owned by Wm. L. Bradley, Esq., was destroyed by fire with nearly all its contents, on Sunday morning last. The factory occupied a space of two acres, and ings and machinery is estimated at \$125,000, upon

last week by Judge Danforth of the Supreme Court ing, and you will triumph in the end. sitting in chambers in this city, upon the application of the wife of Ruel Williams of Hallowell, upon the ground of ill usage and desertion by her husband. The case was one of peculiar aggravation and hardship, the husband having obtained possession of nearly the entire property of his wife, and decamped, leaving her and her children in destitute circumstances.

La Rue's Carnival Minstrels will give one of their popular and humorous entertainments at Granite Hall on Thanksgiving evening. The announcement of the coming of this favorite and long-established company of minstrels, is sufficient to ensure for them a

State Temperance Convention.

The mass State Temperance Convention called by the potatoes and beef to garnish their tables, the lumber to build their houses, horses for their carriages. He also spoke of the general advantages of railroads in a religious, social, literary and commercial point of view, dience earnestly interested in the cause. We make up made by Ex-Governor Washburn of Portland, Geo. M. Stockton was made temporary Chairman of the Con-Brown, Esq., President of the Eastern railroad, Ex-vention, and H. A. Shorey, Esq., of Bath, Scoretary. lovernor Coburn of Skowhegan, Mr. Coggswell, Pres- A letter was read from Gov. Chamberlain who was ex-Moor of Waterville, Ex-Governor Cony and Hon. Jas. upon the Convention on secount of official engage.
W. Bradbury of Augusta, all of allow were listened ments. On taking the Chair, Mr. Hichborn remarked to with pleasure and interest. We regret that we can-that the temperance question is to be classed among not devote space to reports of these speeches, which the first in importance before the people of this State were full of practical thought and suggestion, inter- and of the country. It takes hold of the vital interected with lively and humorous allusions, and occa-sioning considerable merriment at the tables. ful, thoughtful, prayerful and resolute consideration by this convention. The people need to consult with re

ference to this question. It is more light that we all sembers of the party in the pleasures of the dance. children, even, are being carried down by the use of material it terests of the State demand it, for the rumtraffic is the severest tax which our people were ever paid out of the State Treasury to extend the wing of the State Prison, and the warden told him that nine next morning did not exhibit the alertness and activrevious evening.

On Friday morning, an excellent breakfast being distion of the tribute we pay to the rum-traffic. In view osed of, and before retiring from the table, Ex-Gov-

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ives of Casting aists to the President and Directors of the Port- Committees were appointed upon permanent organiza and & Kennebes Railroad for the courtesies shown tion, upon business and on resolutions. She remain advantages of the country and the improvements of Rev. J. C. Sawyer of Bath, in response to calls

Col. Adams of the Argus also proposed thanks to Mr. of the temperance question called for seriousness, yet Brewster for the ample and excellent accommodations there was no cause for despondency. Whatever else which he had furnished his guests, and recommending may be done, the greatest work of temperance men is the new hotel to the favor and patronage of the pubhad been done in that direction during the past year At 84 A. M. the excursion train left Skowhegan on than ever before in the same time; that temperane its return to Portland, the party gradually separating organizations are multiplying, whose chief work is to at the several stations with mutual expressions of to go out and appeal to the young, to the middle aged gratification for the occasion thus afforded them of and the old, to banish the tempter and enroll their social intercourse and enjoyment, and of congratulation to the officers of the road for the happy inception principles of temperance take firmest hold when they are implanted early. There is much noise over the legislation of last winter, but the difficulty is that i lence gives additional particulars of the effects of the has been successful in accomplishing the object aimed hurricane there. On the 29th inst. at 12 at-the suppression of the liquor traffic. The speako'clock M. the barometer fell and shortly a tempest ac- er closed with an eloquent appeal to the Convention to

about twenty minutes, when the storm come on with as Camp Meeting John, made an amusing and telling greater force from the notheast. Not a dwelling house speech. He counseled fighting it out on this line and on the island that has not suffered and many houses said that with faith in the justice of our cause, and ave [no roofs. The small houses of the poor class courage to carry out the work we have entered upon were levelled to the ground and there have been buried we shall succeed. He had the same felling now that already over one hundred persons who were killed on he had during the rebellion-that all would come out

gards their vessel. The steamer Nye lost fifty-three souls. The steamer Rhone at Peters island, about the country consumed 90,000,000 gallons of distilled thirty miles to windward, where she was waiting to be spirits; also 130,000,000 gallons of malt liquors. The ispatched for Southampton, out of one hundred and first must have retailed for more than \$500,000,000; fifty souls twenty-one were saved. The Spanish steam- the second for more than \$400,000,000. Stop this er Camagney whose heroic Captain Aguilar saved liquor consumption and money enough will be saved

ship Chas. Sprague had but the Captain and one man On Wednesday morning the Convention was called saved. In fact hardly a vessel but can report some to order by the chairman, N. G. Hichborn, and prayer missing. Men were lifted bodily from shore and car- was offered by Rev. Zenas Thompson of West Water ried to a watery grave. Not a wharf nor a lighter is ville. By vote of the committee the speakers were

The English steamer Columbian had just arrived with perance men had to contend with in Waldo county, 8000 packages dry goods and was sunk in less three where he resides. Said that the enactments of last hours after anchorage. Eight million dollars will not winter had got the liquor selling interest of the State

the vessels have smashed it and have sunk alongside. three-fourths of the people of this State were in favor Up to date 360 persons have been buried of these who of prohibitary measures. We are to be fearless and

are smashed up. This awful visitation has inflicted Atty. Gen. Frye of Lewiston, approved the object evere sufferings upon all the inhabitants of this island for which the convention was called. He claimed to out the poor especialy are in great misery and want. be a friend of the prohibitory law. Although he had Nearly every dwelling has been destroyed and thous- in the past been a moderate drinker at times, yet three or four months since, feeling that he ought to be practically as well as theoretically a temperance man, he Horse Rakes. The old Delano wheel horse rake, and placed himself permanently and firmly on the plat-

mprovement upon the revolving horse rake of eight- He was a member of the Legislature last wint een or twenty years ago. This rake has been in use when the propositions was made that the penalty for a long time and but for the somewhat laborious work the first offence in liquor selling should be imprison of discharging or elevating it, would stand a good ment. He opposed this because he thought it was no competition with the numerous rakes now before the needed. The old law would have been sufficient if farming public. This rake has, however, been lately friends of temperance had not feared to use it. The mproved—the patent bearing date Jan 26th, 1867— only trouble with the old law was that it was not en-

patented by M. Woodman,—who is we believe, a son-But temperance men urged the imprisonment clau n-law of the inventor—and the rake is now known as 'Woodman's Improved Wheel Horse Rake.'' The old traffic than anything else that had been done for five years. The law enforced itself. That is the differ ence between it and the old law. But it is a question

He understood that it was for this purpose the co vention had assembled. There are cases in which the whereby the power of the horse is made to elevate the sense of the community will not sustain the putting of eeth and thus discharge the hay at any point desired. a man in jail for the first case. In these instances in The teeth project over the wheels, thus allowing the imprisonment would hurt the temperance cause. The rake to pass close to fences or rocks, and the teeth act Judges in the Supreme Court are temperance men separately and independently. During the past seaon this rake has been used by many of the best farmers in Kennebec, Franklin and other counties in this judges being par excellence temperance men, would

or fine in such cases of first offence as they think best We do not want to lose either law next winter BOWDOIN MEMORIAL HALL. We learn from the Like John Quincy Adams we are determined that it Portland Press that ground was broken Friday at we cannot get what we want we will hold on to wha Brunswick for the Memorial Hall of Bowdoin College | we have got. If both of these laws should be repealed The faculty, students, alumni and friends of the Col- next winter, temperance men will not drop the matter but step forward and draw politicians after them.

He thought the constabulary act should be amen had been secured to erect and complete the proposed The act provided that they should not exceed thirty, Memorial Hall. Other gentlemen also made short ad- and the pressure from every county had been such dresses. Prayer was offered by Prof. Packard, after that the Chief Constable had been obliged to appoin

students soon filled a cart with earth. With three trict none is needed; we would send our constables to cheers for the hall, and three for Prof. Smyth, the York-Biddeford. Then there was the provision respecting the per diem compensation and expenses of nstables, which is exceedingly indefinite and requires Every fee should be paid over to the State Trea

He thought that with such modification the expense the Coustabulary would not exceed \$15,000, and that \$10,000 of this amount would be repaid by fines. He thought that temperance men should thoroughly which there was only \$30,000 insured. Among the fication necessary, should ask the Legislature to make stock destroyed were \$4000 worth of bones, and an them. If you do not get what you want, go out and hold your meetings in every town, in every school district, howl it in the wilderness until your voice is We learn that a decree of divorce was granted heard. Demand all that you want, and go on demand.

Mr. Dingley, from the committee or pe ganization, reported the following officers:

President. Hon. Sidney Perham, Paris. Vice Presidents. Hon. Woodbury Davis, Portland Hon. N. G. Hichborn, Stockton; Gen. H. M. Plaisted Bangor: Gen. J. A. Hall, Damariscotta; Rev. A. Ives, Castine; H. R. Taylor, Machias; David Dudle Presque Isle; Rev. B. C. Chase, Foxoroft; C. A. Fa well, Pittsfield; Rev. Zenas Thompson, Waterville Joseph Farwell, Rockland; B. F. Tallman, Richmond R. Dresser, Auburn; Hon. E. P. Weston, Farmington Hon. John J. Perry, Oxford; A. Morton, Kennebunk Secretaries. H. A. Shorey, Bath; Z. A. Smith, Ells

The report was accepted and the officers declar elected. Mr. Perham took the chair and addresse E. E. Patterson has displayed on his counter a the Convention in eloquent and appropriate terms. very fine assortment of Diaries for 1868. Persons vis- M. L. Stephens, Esq., of Portland, said that te iting Augusta will find his establishment a pleasant perance men did not believe our temperance legislation place to trade.

He thought some discretion should be given the pre- Me. Wesleyan Seminary and College. siding Judge. He also thought that some explanatory act is needed to correct the misunderstanding and misapprehensions on the cider clause in the act of 1858.

In the afternoon, a series of resolutions, previously eported by the Committee were discus-

auxiliary in the temperance reform; that the greatest and most permanent results, with the blessing of God, must come from proper moral restraints and the general inculcation of the principles of total abstinence by

Precept and example.

Resolved, That we recognize in the labors of Rev.

L. J. Fletcher, agent of our Temperance organizations, in the establishment of apwards of two hundred Cold in the establishment of apwards of two hundred Cold Water Legions, comprising a membership of over ten thousand children in this State, a work promising the grandest results for our cause, by educating the rising generation in the principles and practices of total ab-

of every friend of Temperance his carnest efforts to maintain the high position Maine has achieved as the foremost State of the Union in the cause of Temperan Resolved, That as youth is the seed-time of life, it

becomes us to scatter the good seed of temperance THE SEXTON'S TALE, and Other Poems. By Theodore broadcast upon the youthful mind, and also to watch Tilton. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1867, pp. and water it with all diligence, "lest while we sleep an enemy come and sow tares."

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the friends

efforts be made to pledge the people, especially the children and youth, to total abstinence. In the evening, Gen. J. A. Hall of Damariscotts reported the following County Committees:

Aroostook. David Dudley, Rev. Daniel Stickney, Presque Isle; Isaac Hacker, Fort Fairfield.

Washington. S. T. King, Calais; H. R. Taylor, Machias; John Campbell, Pembroke.

Kennebec. Hon. A. P. Morrill, Readfield; Rev. P. aques, Winthrop; Joshua Nye, Waterville. Franklin. Rev. John Allen, Farmington; J. N. Hall, Wilton; J. P. Thwing, New Sharon.

Piscataquis. Rev. B. C. Chase, Foxoroft; Russel Kittery, Dover; A. H. Sherman, Guilford.

Somerset. James N. Bates, Skowhegan; Daniel Alen, Simon Connor, Kendall's Mills.

York. Dr. E. W. Morton, Kennebunk; Rev. James Knox. Hon. Joseph Farwell, Rev. G. Pratt, Rock-land; Capt. A. H. W. Hewett, Thomaston. Lincoln. Franklin Clark, Damariscotta; Chism, Wiscasset: George Bliss, Waldoboro'.

ohn J. Perry, Oxford

Rev. L. J. Fletcher of Gardiner, Hon. B. M. Rob. son's book store in this city. erts of Stockton, and C. A. Stackpole of Gorham were Temperance Alliance.

and Hon. Woodbury Davis of Portland.

State \$1,000,000. Read a letter from Judge Tapley Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. they must do so.

spirit of the Convention.

his third attempt to perform his walking feat of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. A despatch from radictory in regard to Weston having succeeded in

A later dispatch, dated Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 17th, 25 cents. o'clock, A. M., says Weston arrived there at 11 minutes past 11. Saturday night, having accomplished the ten hours and thirty-one minutes.

the terms the Allies are to vacate Paraguayan waters. east, though there were scattering ones from other di-Lopez, President of Paraguay, resigns in favor of the rections. Vice President, and goes to Europe for two years. Par- Reports from other portions of the country give inaguay yields the claim to the Gran Chaco territory and teresting descriptions of these meteoric appearances on ree navigation of the rivers. Some neutral power is the morning of the same day. to fix the boundary between Paraguay and Brazil. The Dr. Carpenter, the Oculist and Aurist, has reexpenses of the war are to be borne by each belligerthe obstructions from the Paraguay river and an armstice will prevail till the ratification is concluded.

Bowdoin College. The catalogue of Bowdoin College for the first term of 1867-8, shows a summary of 102 medical students, 23 seniors, 30 juniors, 34 sophomores and 27 freshmen, or a total of 216, a larger number, we believe, than have been connected with the Institution for some years. The Faculty of the College is one containing many strong names, and up. College is one containing many strong names, and under the charge of its new President its future useful-

Catarrh and diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and ments that cannot be rivaled in Lungs. Patients already under treatment, needing Post. further advice or remedies, are requested to apply personally, or by letter, at once. There seems to be no doubt that the trial of Jeff

Davis will commence in Richmond on the 25th inst., and w and it is expected that Chief Justice Chase will preside in conjunction with Judge Underwood.

The last term of this popular Institution has been a most pleasant and prosperous one. In numbers, it exceeds any other in the school's history, aggregating nearly or quite three hundred students. For a school nded of its numbers, there are here fewer cases of discipline than in any other school within our knowledge. This

reported by the Committee were discussed, amended and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That as representatives of the temperance people of Maine in convention assembled, we affirm our uncompromising adherence to the principle of prohibition, which has become the settled policy of the State, and we piedge errelives to resist by all proper means, and especially at the bellot box, any attempt to open the flood-gates of demoralization, misery and crime, by a return to the license system.

Resolved, That the amendment of the act of 1858, ratified by the people of this State and having all the moral force of a constitutional provision, has made the prohibitory law efficient beyond our expectations, and cannot be essentially medified or repeated without disturbing the basis of all our prohibitory legislation.

Resolved, That while we do not claim that the Constabulary Act of 1867 is perfect in all its parts, we are "Longfellow's Dante," with "New Life," by Norton, stabulary Act of 1867 is perfect in all its parts, we are thus far more than satisfied with the experiment of that law, and are prepared to stand by the principles. The recent content of their regard and esteem.

The recent, unprecedented and generous subscripwhich it rests.

Resolved, That we recognize the law as only an tions toward endowing a Professorship, and towards the new and magnificent Centenary building, with its Alumni Chapel, together with the largest number of notwithstanding that Mr. Jonas Green, aided and encouraged by others, assails Dr. Torsey and the character of the school with such manifest persistency, in-

It is time that every friend of the Institution should Resolved. That the exigencies of the hour demand be alive to its interests, and rally to its support, both J. W. HATHAWAY, Agent.

Editor's Table.

In this collected edition of the poems of Mr. Tilton

there are few not already known to our readers. The f temperance throughout the State the organization of efficient County Alliances in all the counties of the Great Bell Roland, the True Church, The King's State, and societies in all our cities and towns, churches and school districts, and that through them earnest Marvell, and others, have been read and admired by all, and if not great poems, certainly contain some excellent thoughts very beautifully and musically expressed. The children's poem of "The Fly," finds a place in the book, which is also concluded by another children's story, "The Two Hungry Kittens," which

"The mice and the kittens no longer are friends."
Which every one knows—so the story here ends."

The volume is very neatly issued, and is most apropriate for a holiday present. For sale by E. F.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. By Mrs. R. H. Davis, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Margaret Howth," etc. Illustrated. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1868. pp. 861.

This story, which has been running through the pages of the Galaxy during the past season, is now ompleted and issued in a volume by itself. It is a Hancock. J. P. Hooper, Bucksport; Mr. Emery, story of the war, the opening scenes of which, however, are located some twenty years are and in many of er, are located some twenty years ago, and in many of Oxford. Hop. Sidney Perham, T. Hersey, Paris; its characters, and in the general working out of the Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, John Harris, plot, one in reading it, is often reminded of Uncle Bath; Hon. B. F. Talman, Richmond.

Penobscot. A. G. Wakefield, John S. Kimball, Banas far less powerful than some of Mrs. Davis' previous gor; Hiram Ruggles, Carmel.

Androscoggin, Cumberland and Waldo have County book are full of spirit, and it can be found at Patter-

THE DIAMOND DICKERS. The ninth volume of this appointed Executive Committee of the Maine State beautiful edition of Dickens' works, has been received from the publishers. It contains the admirable story Letters approving the objects of the Convention of "Bleak House," one of the best of his novels, in were read from Hon. Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, which the reader is introduced to the history of an interminable chancery suit, Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, and Joshua Nye Esq., State Constable, addressed the makes acquaintance with Mr. Jarndyce and his wards, Convention. He did not claim that the Constabulary Mrs. Jellyby, Harold Skimpole, Mr. Turveydrop, Mr. act was perfect. He had a conversation with the At- Guppy, the Smallweel family, Mr. Chadband, Sir torney General, and agreed with him in regard to the Leicester and Lady Dedlock, Miss Flite and Joe-some necessary amendments to the law and as to the success of those inimitable characterizations of humanity which of its operations. He did not believe there was to-day the pen of Dickens is alone capable of portraying. The an open grog-shop or bar in this State. The present illustrations, sixteen in number, continue to be of the law is effective; it does pay. He had some twenty-six same artistic character as in the volumes previously deputies at a cost of \$25,000 or \$30,000. Will not issued. The cost of each volume of the Diamond Edi-

commending the Constabulary law. Mr. Nye thought | MORE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. We have received the opposition to the law was due to its effectiveness, from the publishers, Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, not to its cost. He believed that his deputies through- through E. E. Patterson, bookseller in this city, two out the State had been faithful men. They were in- neat little volumes for young readers. The first is No. structed not to prosecute, if the offending parties I, of a new series of story books by Mary Mannering, would cease offending upon first being notified that entitled, "Climbing the Rope." Others by the same author are announced, and the six volumes when com-The Convention concluded with brief addresses by pleted, all under the general title of "The Helping Rev. Mr. Fletcher of Gardiner, Rev. Mr. Thompson of Hand Series," will form an attractive little library in Waterville, J. O. Winship of Gorham, Rev. Dr. Tor- themselves.—The other is the second number of the sey of Kent's Hill, Rev. Mr. Steere of Lewiston, and "Rosa Abbott Stories," by Mrs. Rosa Abbott Parker, by M. L. Stevens of Portland. These addresses agreed and is entitled, "Alexis the Runaway." As we run in spirit with what had been said before and with the our eye hastily through these volumes we almost wish ourselves a boy again, that we might enjoy the pleasure of reading them-but other little fellows now take their turn, and we are glad both they and the girls

Conneaut, Ohio, dated Saturday, Nov. 16, states that story in paper covers entitled, "Stone Edge," which he arrived at that place at 8.10 P. M., and was unable is a tale of humble life in Scotland, and will be relished to proceed further on account of his feet being badly for its delineations of the Scotch character. Received swollen, thus failing to perform his one hundred miles. through E. E. Patterson, Cony Block, this city. Price

The meteoric showers that were predicted by scientific men to occur on the nights of Nov. 13th and listance between Silver Creek and that place—one 14th, made their appearance according to the prohundred miles—in twenty-three hours and forty-one gramme. A very fine display was observed in this minutes—nineteen minutes to spare. He made his city on Thursday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock. first fifty-eight miles in thirteen hours and ten min- A despatch from the Superintendent of the Washingutes, and performed the remaining forty-two miles in ton Observatory states that the display of meteors on en hours and thirty-one minutes.

He was expected to reach Cleveland, Ohio, on Moncountry since 1833. Very few were seen before one day night, thus making eight hundred and ninety-four o'clock. One hundred and twenty-five were marked miles of his journey in seventeen and one-half days, down before 6:30 A. M., when the meteors flew so and leaving three hundred and forty-three miles to be thick that identification became hopeless, and single accomplished in the remaining eight and one-half days counting was resorted to. One thousand were counted in 21 minutes previous to 4:35 A. M. Many were re-END OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. Late Buenos Ayres markable for their brilliancy and for a brilliant train prespondence states that the recent protracted and which usually vanished in a few minutes. The most esperate contest between Brazil and Paraguay has brilliant and thickest display came from the direction been brought to a close. The Generals in the field of Leo, which is about 60 degrees above the horizon, have agreed to terms of peace and sent the agreement and some from Canis Minor, and from Corna Bernice. their respective Governments for confirmation. By The course of the meteors was principally north and

ent. Prisoners of war to be exchanged without ransom and no claims of indemnity. Paraguay removes diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs and air passages.

Ancient fire Armation is concluded.

Ancient fire Armation of the New York Herald: Respecting the relics of porcelain found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undustedly placed there among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day.—

Bowdon College. The catalogue of Bewdoin College for the first term of 1867-3, shows a summary of carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impart the first term of 1867-3, shows a summary of the ruine state of the Meinstein Science of ANCIENT FINE ARTS .- To the Editor of the New

provements succeeded in manufacturing the most perfect Cabinet Organs in the world. The result has only been attained by study, long experience, perse House, Augusta, Me., on Monday, December 2d, 1867, but the successful result is a renumerating reward for but the can be consulted as usual on Deafness, all their patient efforts, and they now offer instru-CAUTION, THE PARENT OF SAFTY. None should pur-

Mason & Hamlin have through their great im-

chase any of the poisonous compounds called Salera-tus, unless they desire Jeonyed teeth, sore throats, and dyspepsia. Pyle's Saleratus alone is harmless and wholesome. Sold by grocers everywhere, in one pound packages.

The robber Time, that steals the swe RICH TOLLET SOAPS. If you want your money's all fruits and flowers, is baffled by Phalen's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its aroma is less perishable than worth, call at Titcomb & Dorr's and get a package of that of foreign extract, essence or toilet water, and five cakes for twenty-five cents!

## foreign Aews.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via. Atlantic Telegraph. PARIS, Nov. 8. The annual "Yellow Book" is ready for publication. It shows that Baron Rataxri was long ago warned of the plans of the insurgents under Gen. Garibaldi, and of the action France was certain great the state of the

Gen. Garibaldi, and of the action France was certain to take in the premises.

London, Nov. 8. All the details of the new tariff of the Atlantic Cable having been settled we are enabled to announce that the following modifications will go into effect on the 1st of December next, namely:

Tolls between the city of New York and any place in Great Britain or Ireland on messages of ten words,—not exceeding fifty letters in all, \$25; each word after the first ten, \$250; address, date and signature to the extent of five words, \$25, in all, to be sent free of langes. No extra charge for messages in code consistcharge. No extra charge for messages in code consist-ing of plain words, but messages in numerals or in let-ters of the alphabet not having any known or dictionary ters of the alphabet not naving any anown or distinctly words or names of places, ships, persons, &c., are to be charged for the first ten words \$25; for each additional cipher \$250. The tolls between New York city and points West and South thereof will be charged in addition to the above.

Paris, Nov. 8. The friends of Garibaldi state that the words were that the near Means Persons had a place to the state of the sta

at the recent battle near Monte Rotondo he had only 4000 men under his command.

The Etendard, a semi-official journal of this city, says that the sons of Garibaldi have not been captured, ut are still at large though concealed.

LONDON, Nov. 8. The bread riots at Torquay, Ex-

mouth and other places have been suppressed, and all parts of Devonshire and now quiet.

The news of the great loss of shipping and destruc-The news of the great loss of snipping and destruc-tion of property by the hurricane at St. Thomas cre-ates a widespread feeling of depression in mercantile circles,, as British shipping merchants and underwrit-ers are heavy losers by the calamity.

Emanuel, having fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon Italy by the September Convention, now demands of the Emperor Napoleon the departure of the French troops from Italian soil and recall of the French fleet

The Moniteur des Sior admits that French infantry, armed with the Chassepot rifle and artillery sup-plied with rifled cannon, took part in battle of Monte Rotondo, and their coming to the assistance of the Pontfical forces decided the fate of the day against

PARIS, Nov. 9. Gen. La Marmora asks the French overnment to withdraw its troops from Italian soil, overnment to with the w Government to withdraw its troops from Italian soil, because, he says, Italy has proved her ability as well as her disposition to maintain order. He also declares that there need be no fear of further disturbance, as the leading agitators—Garibaldi, his sons and his principal Lieutenants—will leave Italy and go to the Unit-

PARIS, Nov. 9. The Sublime Porte has replied to the last joint note of the European Powers. He de-clines to receive their advice, and accepts the respon-English to receive their advice, and accepts the responsibility for the events which may ensue.

London, Nov. 9. A dispatch from Glamorgan,—

Wales, states that a terrible explosion took place in one of the mines of the Ferndale Colliery, in that county. All the miners—300 in number—were at work at the time. At last accounts the mine was on fire, and it was feared that but few lives would be sav-

Great efforts are being made in England and Ire-

But few miners escaped from the burning pit at Fern-It is not yet known how many lives were lost. The Lord Mayor's banquet took place yesterday. All the members of the Derby-D'Israeli Ministry were present except Lord Derby. Mr. D'Israeli made a speech, in the course of which he alluded to the controversy between England and the United States. He said a better feeling had arisen in America since last year, and he had every reason to hope for the main-tainance of those relations of warm friendship de-

reservation of peace, and calls it Italy's ultimatum

around him once more, but never had his happiness been so great as it was now, because of the recent peril to which he had been exposed. He returned thanks to the officers, to France, and to the Emperor Napoleon for the deliverance of the Holy See. He was Napoleon for the deliverance of the Holy See. He was filled with grief to see that Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome a horde of anarchists upon whose the property of the proper guard against Rome a horde of anarchists upon whose figs were inscribed rapine and devastation. While the valor of the Pontifical troops had successfully defended the soil of the Church, the army of France had come to crown the splendid defence. The Pope concluded by saying that in the midst of his trouble he had the consolation of receiving the sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all parts of the world.—His Holiness then terminated the interview by giving his apostolic blessing to the army, the people and the Emperor of France.

London, Nov. 14. Maguire, one the prisoners convicted of murder before the Special Commission at Manchester, and condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. All through the trial Maguire

Option of the Church, the army of France had come to crow the special commission at Manchester, and condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. All through the trial Maguire

doned by the Queen. All through the trial Maguire stoutly maintained that he was innocent, declaring that

doned by the Queen. All through the trial Maguire atoutly maintained that he was innocent, declaring that he was not even present at the attack on the Police van when Sergeant Brett was killed.

London, Nov. 14. Late dispatches received from Italy state that the feeling against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect furor. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent another outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops thorities have taken precautions to threak, which was imminent, and me outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been dispatched from Toulon to Civita Vecchia.

King Victor Emannel and Prime Minister Menebrea

Baron Ratazzi, former Prime Minister, has openly joined the Radical party. King Victor Emanuel has called out the Italian Reserves of the army, and ordered the formation of three large camps. Gen Gari-like the control of the company of the compan baldi is still closely confined.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS. The S. D. & H. W. SMITH S AMERICAN URGANS. The Mesers. Smith are the oldest reed instrument manufacturers in Boston. They have from the first striven to make as good work as human hands could produce, and have been wide awake for all valuable improvements. ments in such instruments. They produce a great range of styles, varying in form and capacity, adapting them to parlor, school, church or hall, as may be desired. The many patents for improvements, owned the school of the scho ing them to parlor, school, church or hall, as may be desired. The many patents for improvements, owned exclusively by these manufacturers, enable them to control the manufacturer of this peculiar Organ, so that no other reed instrument of whatever name or claim can compare with them in perfection. It is only necessary to try them to be satisfied of this.—VI.

Musical Journal.

Secretary.

E. Winthrop, Nov. 16th, 1867.

60 Secretary.

E. Winthrop, Nov. 16th, 1867.

60 Secretary.

REPER NA NATED

LLOYD'S \$100.000. REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA are just eat; only \$4. 3,000 000 names
only necessary to try them to be satisfied of this.—VI.

Musical Journal.

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article-perior to Cologne, and at half the price. 1y8

### The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1867.
reckly by J. McAnteur, J. Heden & Co., C. 1

CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDPORD THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1867.

Cattle. Sheep.
This week, 3083 12,722
Last week, 2636 9730
One year ago, (Oct. 31,) 3901 12,721 Hogs. 3800 4237 3000 PRICES.

-Extra qual... \$12.50@13.00 | Per 100 fbs. on the total
Pirst qual.... 11.75@12.25 | weight of hide tallow. nd do .... 10.00@11.50 weight of hide, tallow, d do .... 8.00@10.00 and dressed beef.

Peorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., \$5.50@8 00
Workins Oxem—\$15 to 230; handy steers, \$80 to 150, or little above their value as beef.
Miller Cows—\$50@75: Extra, \$80@100; Heifers; farrow 356@55. \$35@56.
SHEEP—W B., 3@5c; By the head \$150@375.
HIDES—Brighton, 10@10c; country lots, 10@10c.
16@18c. Tallow, 8@3c W B
PELTS—Sheep and Lambs, 76@100c.
8HOTES—Wholesale, 7@0c; retail 00@0c W B.

Shorks—Wholessle, 7600; retail 00600 by the circles, as British shipping merchants and underwriters are heavy losers by the calamity.

London, Nov. 8. England, France and Austria have come to a common understanding as to the policy to be pursued by them hereafter in the Eastern question.

Paris, Nov. 8. The Moniteur of this morning says that popular tumults, incited by Mazzinians had broken out in Milan and other large cities in Italy, but asserts that, by the prompt and decided action of the Italian Government, all these outbreaks were suppressed.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8. The trial of Garibaldi has been postponed, it being considered doubtful whether any of the courts here have been arrested.

MILAN, Nov. 8. Several persons implicated in the late disturbance here have been arrested.

London, Nov. 8. A great change has been made in the Italian situation, but no adjustment effected. Great distrust is felt about the relations between France, Italy and Rome, which are regarded as liable to rupture at any moment.

Paris, Nov. 8. The French Government has asked the Papal authorities to release the insurgents who have been taken prisoners in the late campaign, but the roquest has been refused.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10. The Italia says King Victor Emanuel, having fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon Italy by the September Convention, now demands

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

APPLES—Green # bbl. \$4 50.26 00; Sliced, # lt. 124 14.
BUTTER—Country # lb20, 330, Choice Table, 33235; Store 17220.
BEANS—Marrow # bush. \$0 00.20 00; Pea \$3 75.24 25; Blue Ped. \$3 00.24 50.

BEANS—Marrow # bush. \$0 00:200 00; Pea \$3 75:24 25; Blue Pea, \$3 00:24 50.

CHEESE—New, 10:214c.
FISH—Cod, large shore, # quin. \$5 50:26 75; large Bank # quin. \$5 50:25 25; small Bank, # quin. \$2 75:23 00; Pollock, # quin. \$2 50:23 00; Pollock, # pollock, # quin. \$2 50:23 00; Pollock, # pollock, # quin. \$2 50:23 00; Pollock, # pollock, # quin. \$2 50:23 00:23 00; Sacial # box, 35:20 45c; No. 1 Herring # box, 20:225c; Mackerel, # bbl.—Bay No. 1, \$18 00:2019 00; Bay No. 2, \$13 50:2014 50; Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 3, small \$27.50:28.50; Shore No. 2, \$12.00:20 13:00, Shore No. 2, \$12.00

#35.6940.

HAY—# net ton, pressed, \$18.020 00; loose \$18.024.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 25.027; Slaughter Hides, 10 00

110; Calf Skins, 200000; Lamb Skins 0 65.00 75.

PRODUCE—Potatoes # bbl, \$2500 2 75; Beef # lb., 14.00

16c; Eggs # doz., 33.035c; Turkeys, 25.028c; Chickens, 16.00

18c; Geese, 00.000; Onions, \$1.37.00 10 bush.; Lamb, 12.015c; Veal 9.0012c.—Price Current.

BOSTON MARKET ..... Nov. 16. FLOCK—Western Superfine, \$8 50@9 .25; Common extras \$9,50@10,50, Medium extras at \$11.00@12.00; and good an choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at \$13.00@17.50 \ b b CONX—Western mixed, \$1 42@144. yellow, \$1.460@\$1.48 OATS—Morthern and Canada, 80@86c \ bush; P. E. Islan 20@00c. 90/2000c. Bys-1 75 @ 1 80 \$\text{P} \text{ bush. Shorts \$35@\$36; Fine Feed \$37@ 40; and Middlings at \$43@48 \$\text{P} \text{ ton.} HAY-Sales from \$20 to\$ 25.

the ground that the offence committed was a political one.

LONDON, Nov. 9. Disturbances have again broken out in Devonshire. There was a bread riot at Barnstable to-day which exceeded in ferocity and destructiveness the riots at Exeter. The mob broke into the butcher's shops and bakeries, plundered them and then set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire upon the mob.

LONDON, Nov. 10. Additional particulars have been received of the terrible calamity in Glamorgan. Welco. BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

then set them on are.

obliged to fire upon the mob.

LONDON, Nov. 10. Additional particulars have been

LONDON, Nov. 10. Additional particulars have been

NEW YORK MARKET...... Nov. 18.

NOV. 18.

10.0078—State, \$8 40@10.25; round hop Ohio, \$9.65@13 00: Cons...Mixed western, 1.36#1.36}

## Special Aotices.

tainance of those relations of warm friendship de-manded by the material interests and by every moral manded by the material interests and by every moral feeling that could unite two nations.

Paris, Nov. 10. Gen. Fuilly, commander of the French expeditionary force to Rome, reports that the French in the fight at Monte Rotonda lost 40 in killed and wounded. The Papal troops lost only 12 men.—

The casualities of the Garibaldians were 600 killed and as many more wounded, while 2200 were taken prisoners. Gen. Fuilly says the credit of the great slaughter of the rebels is due to the Chassepot rifle. The rebels were only half armed.

"""

You would not be foolish enough to vesture out without an overcoat course. How the forecast, then, to protect yourself course in this dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system, regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and atternive, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you sarely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and the debilliated. "Suffigand bestrong," says the proverby but "Be strong that you may not suffer" is the wiser maxim,—and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, The rebels were only half armed.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10. King Victor Emanuel has extended aid to the families of the Garibaldians who were killed and wounded in the recent engagement.

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FLORENCE, Nov. 10. King Victor Emanuel has extended aid to the families of the Garibaldians who were killed and wounded in the recent engagement.

were killed and wounded in the recent engagement. There is general discontent throughout Italy, and a state of siege is threatened in every large town.

Paris, Nov. 11. The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this note even the third rate powers of Europe are called to participate. It is thought that none of them will decline.

Florence, Nov. 11. The Government of Italy, which is hostile to the proposed conference, has sent a note to the European powers in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from the Italian stand point. The details have not transpired.

dering the Italian stand point. The details have not transpired.

London, Nov. 12. The latest accounts from Wales state that two hundred lives were lost in the Ferndale mine.

London, Nov. 13. Later dispatches from Florence state that the recent note of Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, has had a very quieting effect on the country. The press of Italy, however, are almost unanimously of the opinion that it is imposible to reconcile the differences between the Italian Government and the people on the one side and the Pope on the other.

London, Nov. 14. The London Times, in a leading article on the Italian situation, refers to the last note of Prime Minister Menabrea, boldly declaring the abolition of the Temporal Power as essential to the preservation of peace, and calls it Italy's ultimatum

TOH: ITCH!! ITCH!!! PARIS. Nov. 14. Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome the Holy Father received the staff officers in a body at the audience chamber and addressed them in a most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having the soldiers of France around him once more, but never had his happiness and his happiness. The control of the staff of the

"FISHER'S COUGH DROPS"

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish was the ma who bit off his nose to spite his face; but not so with the ma who bought a dozen bottles of J. W. Poland's Humer Doctor, an oured his whole family of Scrofula. There—"As every thread of rold is valuable, so is every min-ute of of sime." Its greatest thicf is illness; drive away this intruder upon the golden moments by using American Life Drops a warranted care for Coughs, Colds, &c., and a perfect Pain-Kill-er for the relief of woun is, bruises and sprains.

Bold by J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON, Augusta.

1150

Whishers. Dr. Lamowre's Correctia will force Whiskerson the amouthest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads Never known

KENNEBEC CO. AG. SOCIETY.

1y31 00 TITCOMB & DORR, west end Ken. Bridge

### Married.

In Augusta, Nov. 7th, by Rev. Mr. Bingham, Geo. F. Gannett to Esther A. Rockwood, both of Augusta.

In Windsor, Oct. 29th, by Rev. E. Bryant. John A. Upton, of Stoddard, N. H., to Delia H. Cuningham, of Windsor, In Earnington, Oct. 31st, by Rev. Mr. Wingsate, Dura Weston, of Mt. Vernon to Angie H. Morrison, of F. Jan West Waterville, Nov. 7th, by George W. Ayer, Esq., Hiram A. Hallott to Heien A. Crowell, both of W. Waterville. In Vassalboro', Oct. 3d, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Washburn Benjamin Esq., of Pittston to Helen A. Turoer, of Vassalboro'. At Riverside, Nov. 12th, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Gliman E. Gurney, of Camden to Sarah E. Barrowa, of Vassalboro'. In Gardiner, Nov. 12th, by Rev. A. L. Park, Robert Fisher. Jr. In Isabelis Cunningham, both of Augusta.

In Wayne, Oct. 31st, by B. Sylvester, Esq., Elias H. Raymond to Henrietta S. Raymond, both of Wayne.

In Bowdoin, Nov. 7th, Wim H. Tars, to Martha B., daughter of Wim. Wilson.

In Vassalboro', Nov. 10th, by Rev. J. E. Mills, Liewellyn Deans to Abbie Trask, hesh of V.

Died.

In Augusta, Nov. 17th, Melville Williams, infant son of Frederic and Olivia L. Hamlen, aged 6 months 1 week.

In Presque 18th, Oct. 22d, Hamah, wife of Isaac Varney, aged 6 years 6 months. 35 years 5 months.

In Newcastle, Nov 9, Bliss Balley, aged 71 years 7 mos.

In Winthrop, Willie, only child of Enoch and Margaret 1

ged 4 yrs. GRANITE HALL, ONE NIGHT ONLY. Thursday Evening, Nov. 28th.

The Great Minstrel Combination. LA RUE'S CARNIVAL MINSTRELS. The largest Combination of Celebrated Performers over orga Cool. Burgess, The Greatest Living Burlesque Tragedian ;

Ned West. Monarch of the Clog ; J. B. Murphy, Popular Dramatist, Author and Balladist, Frank Bowle's Brass Band.

Happy Cal. Wagner.

The Well known Comedian;

C A ROYD'S MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA Positively an entire change of Programme. D. C. LA RUE,

MRS. PERLEY, Will exhibit her WINTER MILLINERY, On Tuesday, Dec. 3d, 1867. N. B. Paricular attention paid to Dress Making. Also, Agent for the Shaw & Clark Sewing Machine. Price within the reach of the poorest needle woman. 2159

plication for allowance our ut the personal cased:

Ordered, That actice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest: J. Burroz, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LOIS KNOX, late of Mt. Vernen, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to November 11, 1867. 3150\* JOHN BLANCHARD.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the well known value of Fami, situated on the road from Readfield eds, &c. Also, a nice assortmet orner to Kent's Hill, containing about 125 acres of excellent land suitably divided into mowing, pastrac tillage and wood land, with buildings of every description for a first class farm Anyone in want of such a farm will do well to examine this before purchasing. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises, or Hon. A. P. Morrill, at the Factory Office.

Readfield, Nov. 12, 1867. 5007 JOHN O. DEARRORN.

Fifty Agents to canvass this State, New Hampehire and Massachusetts for four new articles required in every family which sell very rapidly. They are very light and can be carried on feot. Will furnish them so that from 100 to 150 per cent. profit can be made on them. Small capital required. Any territory given to agents which they may select if not already disposed of. C. WHITE,

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY
The Winter Term will commence on Monday, Bec. 21, and continue twelve weeks. Rates of tuition as follows: Common English, \$5 per full term (13 weeks); Medium do. \$6 do.; Higher do. \$7 do.; College Department, \$8.

H. P. TORSEY, Kent's Hill, Nov. 16th, 1867.

THUNING PIANOS. MR. HOOPER of Boston is now in this city and will attend to any orders for TUNING or REPAIRING entrusted to him. Orders left at the Music Room of M. C. MILLIKEN, No. 5 Granite Hall building.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

A person suitable to take charge of a gentleman's house where there are two or three children, to look well after kitchen and table, and generally competent to manage a genteel house. Ad-dress P. 8, at this Office.

For a consideration agreed upon, I, John M. Drury, of Liver more agree to sell to to Miles H. Drury, the time of his minority I therefore shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his carnings from this date.

JOHN M. DRURY. Witness: William E. Adrins.

PREBOOM NOTICE. This certifies that I have given to my son Theodore F. Averill his time during the remainder of his minority, and I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after the date.

HIRAM AVERILL.

late. Farmingdale, Nov. 16, 1867. BARTON & RUSSELL

will remove to their NEW STORE, Cor. of Bridge and Water Streets, on MONDAY, Oct. 14.

COULD & BUCKLEY, Stoves, Tin Ware & House Furnishing Goods, DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE, DEALERS IN And Agents for the Chilson Cook Stove, the best Stove In use for wood or coal.

Furnaces! The Lawson Coal Furnace, for economy and
ease of management, is superior to any Furnace in the market.

Also, Wood Furnaces, Registers, &c., constantly on hand. Water Street-One Door North R. R. Bridge, 6m34 AUGUSTA, MAINE.

TOHN G. ADAMS, BEEF, PORK, LAMB. Mutton, Tripe, Poultry, Salt Pro-visions, &c. No. 2 New Granite Block, Market Square,

AUGUSTA, ME. NOTICE TO TEACHERS. The Superintending School Committee of Vassalbero' will at-tend to the examination of Teachers, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sat-urday, Nov. 18th, and the two succeeding Saturdays, at the school-

GREENLIEF LOW, S. S. Committee CHAS. B. CATES, T. B. NICHOLS, 3440 Vassalbore', Nov. 11, 1867. WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Farmington, Me. The Winter Term will commence on Dec. 4, under the direct of Mr. Geo. M. Gage, Principal. EDWARD BALLARD, Superintendent of Common Schools Brunswick, Nov. 11, 1867.

ITCHFIELD ACADEMY. The Winter Term of ten weeks will commence on Tuesday Dec 3, 1867. For particulars send for Catalogues. D. L. SMITH, Principal. Litchfield, Cor., Nov. 11, 1867.

PRIDGTON ACADEMY. Winter Term of this Institution will comm

The winter term of this attentions we consider the continue eleven weeks.

JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M. Principal.

Miss Hellen A. Firon, Teacher of Music.

Miss L. K. Gruss, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

Text Books furnished by the Principal at Portland prices

Board in the vicinity at reasonable rates. oard in the vicinity at reasonable rates.
N Bridgton, Nov. 6, 1867. 3t49 THOS. H. MEAD, Sec'y. EAST CORINTH ACADEMY. e Winter Term (eleven weeks,) will commence Tuesday, Dec 67. Tuition, \$4.90, \$4.50, and \$5.00, 4449\* G. C. FISHER, Principal.

THE MAINE FARMERS' ALMANAC, For 1868, by the hundred, dozen or singly, for sale by E. PEN-NO & SON, Augusta, Me. 50 A LARGE ASSORTMENNT Of Diaries for 1868, for sale by E PENNO & SON.

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DYES, In 25c and 15c packages, both liquid and powder. Also Dyddins generally for sale by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist

Is approaching and housekeepers go to PARTRIDGE'S Drug ture to buy Pure apiece, &c., which they use on such occasions HOLIDAY GIPTS. PARTRIDGE Druggist, has on hand and will keep till Ohrimas and New Years a spiredid swertment of Fancy Goods, wand ornamental articles, perfamery, &c., suitable for present which will be sold low.

RAGS! RAGS! Augusta, Nov. 11, 1867. 49 Union Block, Water Street. TRON! IRON!

50 tons of IRON wanted. Also all kinds of metals, by
BALLARD & CHASE, Augusta, Nov. 11, 1567. 49 Union Block, Water St WANTED

W. F. CHISAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, removed to NEW STORE, 8 doors north of Post Offican be found the most complete assortment of

WOOLENS in the city, which will be sold by yard or a prices that DEFY COMPETITION, Also, a nice line of Ready-Made Clothing! Made expressly for our trade. FURNISHING GOODS,

n the city.

IF Personal attention paid to CUTTING. Cutting done at 1.7 Remember the place, S doors nor th of Poet Office, next to Pierce Bros. Periodical Depot, Water Street, Augusta. 49 CHEAP CASH STORE. GROCERIES, &C.,

CAN BE BOUGHT AT F. & H. HAMLEN'S. ? early Opposite the Post Office, at the following low prices : agar 6 pounds,

Raisins, Kerosene Sun Burners Syrup, Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. Remember the Place

F. & H. HAMLEN'S. wenry Upposite the Post Office, 48tf DRO BONO PUBLICO. The only Store in Augusta

GROCERIES at the following Cash Prices, viz: Granulated Sugar, Best Japan Tea, Good "Best Oolong Tea, Good "Nice Molagnes, Good Syrup, Best Kerosene Oil, Northern Lard, Clear Sult Pork, Pure Java Coffee, Lvndon Layer Haisi London Layer Raisins, Good do.

Every Article Warranted. CROCKERY & GLASS WARE. Water St., nearly Opposite Post Office, AUGUSTA, MAINE. 45 MARSHALL WHITHED.

NEW GROCERY STORE SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS. rsigned having opened a new Grocery Store at No. 3, Granite Hall Block,

offer to the public a new and fresh stock of Groceries, Flour, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware. The best of Sugars, Teas and other articles for family use as towas they can be purphased elsewhere:—Japan Teas, \$1.15 to \$1.30; Oolong, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Supplement Supp Southoug, \$1.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Cash paid for Country Produce.

SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1867.

48tf A CARD FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. HODGES

s to her numerous patrons in Augusta and vicinity now opened a new and elegant stock of Winter Millinery and Faucy Goods

E. E. PATTERSON AUGUSTA, ME.,

Has his entire s Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, MARKED DOWN For the Fall Trade. Call and examine his prices whether you rish to purchase or not.

DIEBCE EGAN'S EXCITING NARRATIVE of his Adventures among the BRIGANDS FRANK LESLIES'



With No. 129 is given away a magnificent picture, 2 by 28, entitled STOP THIEF; OR, THE MONKEY'S 22 by 28, entitled STOP THIEF GRIP. For sale by all Booksel FRED'R BRIDGE & CO.

Dealers in BLANKETS,

> QUILTS. FLANNELS.

And every description of DRY GOODS, At Very Low Prices, No. 4 Water Street., Augusta,

MANUEL BROTHERS. IMPROVED SPRING BED BOTTOM.

Office 17 Lyndal Building, Lyndal Street, Boston, Mass.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars.

The FALL TERM will commence MONDAY, August 12th, and continue through the School year without vacation. Studguts may enter at any time. Young men and women can obtain a thorough business, scientific and literary education. Few, if any

Literary and Scientific Course per month, Normal Course or Common English per month, Business Penmanship included.
G. T. FLETCHER, President, Teacher of Normal and Scientifi D. M. WAITT, Secretary, Teacher of Book-keeping and Pen-W. O. FLETCHER, Professor Mathematics and Language Persons wishing to obtain further information will please



DRUG STORE, FAMILY MEDICINES.

To be sold at the LOWEST RATES.

Physicians and others in want of goods in this line will find all my medicines reliable in quality and quantity, and will do well to call hetere trading classwhere. CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE. 46 Cor. Water St. and Market Square, Augusta

COOKING STOVES! Heating Stoves, SOAPSTONE STOVES. Model Cook, Barstow Cook, Farmer's Cook, Priceless, Admiral, White Mountain, Stew-

Franklins, Air Tights, &c. M. G. BROOKS, mi38 Union Block, Water St., Augusta, Me. \$10. Sewing Machine, \$10.

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\$10. Sewing Machine,

Patented 1867.

\$25 to \$50 a day to Agents. Territerial Rights given to
good Agents. It is the largest, best and strongest cheap Machine sold. It makes a seam which will not rip though every
third stitch be cut. No family should be without one, the only
\$10 Sewing Machine sold that will sew heavy Beaver cloth. Fent
free by Express on receipt of price, \$10. Packed in a wooden
box, with 1 spool machine silk, I silver hazmer, I screw driver,
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EMPRESS SEWING MACHINE CO.,

3m44

CANCER, SCROFULA, HUMORS,
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,
Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints,
Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Bowels. Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Bowe Urinary Organs, and all Chronic Diseases cured by

DR. L. A. SHATTUCK. Surgeon and Physician. Office and Consultation room over Nason, Hamlen & Cos'., corner Bridge and Water Streets, Augusts, Mc.
Catarrh, Coosumption and all diseases of the Nasal Cavities throat and Lungs cured by Inhalations of Atomized Medicated Liquids. A descriptive circular sent free. No charge for advice Mine hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M.

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Turcer's Souraigia Pills, Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, Delamarre's Pills, Biancard's Pills, and Pills of every variety—enough to purge both political parties, for sale at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store. 46 Of Oil Cloth Carpeting, Packet and Table Cutlery at M. G. BROOK?

3m26

5 Union Block, Water St., Augusta COLLER & HAMILTON

DOMESTIC DYES,

Il colors, seld at FULLER'S Drug Store.

REVENUE STAMPS, In any quantity, of any description, for sale by E. FENNO & SON

\$2 TO \$5

\$3000.

I am mighty in the saher, Flerooly wielded by the brave', Glorious in the stalwart steamer, Langhing at the storm and wave

Beauteous in the palace pillars, Saving in the pointed rod, As it brings the deadly lightning Quelled and harmless to the sod

But there is a glerious essence, Where I take my grandest power

See! before me fly diseases! See the darkest hydras bow! See the rose of health and beauty Take the palest check and brow

Fly dyspepsia! fly consumption! Yes, all ills are crushed at length;

Shall I tell you in what great essence I can thus your spirits cheer up? Pattid, trembling, dying sufferer, "Tis the famed "PERUVIAN SYRUP."

The PERUVIAN SYBUP is a protected solution of the oxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at out of disease by supplying the blood with its vital princip.

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The geouine has "Pravvian Syrap" blown in the glass.
Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprieter,
Bold by all Druggists.
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GRACE'S CREEBRATED SALVE,
From Mr. James Oversits, of anesbury, Mass.
"I was afflicted with a severe felon on one of my fingers, and
tried many remedies without relief. My friends induced me to
apply your Salve. In two days it extracted the inflammation
from my finger so as to enable me to resume my work. I can almost say that the Salve worked like magio, for it effected a cure
without isaving a sear. I unhesisatingly pronounce Grace's
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For 1868.

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PRIME OLD MIXED CORN. FLOUR of all grades, BEST QUALITY OF COAL FOR FAMILY USE. ilsa, best CUMBERLAND for Blacksmiths', for sale low for cash Augusta, April 16, 1567. 19tf PARROTT & BRADBURY. 10.000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS ties wanted immediately. Apply or address WM HOBBS, Jr. 10 State St. Boston, Mass. is354tf

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A. CRAWPORD, Feb. 1867. 11tf

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s selling lower than anyone else in Augusts. 2m48 YEW ROCKLAND LIME. The subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale new Rack and Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Coment.

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A specimen of the work may be seen at the MAINE FARMER Office, where orders for the same will be taken. Parties interested will please call and examine it.

3m36

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iodicals, Newspapers, and Toilet and Fancy Goods in Great Variety. We have on hand a large assortment stables Balls, Bats and Base Ball Books of all kinds. Base Ball clubs can procure balls and bats of us as cheap as in New York.

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For sale CHBAP FOR CASH at No. 6, Bridge's Block.

300 Care and Wood chairs;

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100 Willow and Children's chairs;

100 Folding and Office chairs;

300 Bureaus, Sinks, and Tables;

100 Chamber setts, and Spring beda;

125 Matresses, and Feather beds;

300 Bracketts and Oval frames;

400 Engravings and Photographs;

160 Mirrora and Writing desks;

100 Work hoxes and Willow baskets;

175 Cane and Wood stools;

100 French and Cottage bedsteads.

Dec 18th 1866.

2tf C. R. & H. W. WELLS

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HAY. Cash advanced on Consignments. Fire Proof Storage. 7 Change Avenue, MARSH A. FERRIS & CO.,

Solicit consignments of Hay, Grain, Potatoes and produce of all inds. Liberal cash advances made on all consignments.— DAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES. S. PAGE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

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Paints.
GROUND PLASTER, for large purposes, also 2 tons OIL MEAL for cattle.
May 7, 1867.
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GROUND ROCK SALT, AND DEALERS IN Grain Bags, Corn, Meal, Rye, Oats, Shorts &c. Nos. 4 and 5 Union Wharf, A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, SURGEON DENTIST,

Over the Post Office, AUGUSTA, MAINE. All Dental Operations executed in the most thorough and

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To engage in a light and honorable business for the win nonths, in the vicinity where they reside, which will not the For particulars apply to or address
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W. Hartford, Ct. From \$50 to \$100 Per Month. A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

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CELEBRATED GERMAN LINIMENT, For Internal and External use Dr. Hoffman's Cathartic and Liver Pills. THE WORLD RENOWNE GERMAN CONDITION POWDERS. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of EFFICIENCY, DURAEILITY AND ECONOMY. with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and fa-vorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted sat-sfantory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address 6m49 J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass. VOTICE TO TEACHERS.

There will be a session of the Superintending School Committee of the City of Augusta, at the Office of S. W. Land, in said City on Saturday, the 9th day of Nov., 1567, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and on each succeeding Saturday for four weeks, for the purpose of examining Teachers for the Winter Schools in said City.

SAMUEL W. LAND,

1448

For S. S. Committee of Augusta. CTEAM DYE HOUSE,

A few doors south of the Railroad Bridge. We have now secured the services of Mr. Caswell, as a Pressman and repairer of Gents Garments and are now prepared to Dye, Clean, Repair an Press Garments in the most improved manner at short botion.

48tf PACKABD & PHINNEY, Propictors. \$\frac{1}{8}\$ 100 A MONTH SALARY

Will be paid for Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, p
manent business; full particulars free by return mail, or sam;
retailing at \$4.50 for 60 cents. A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 48 Bro
St., New York. (Clip out and return this notice.)

3m43°

GREAT BARGAINS, IN PIANOS. Cheaper than ever before effered for the quality, may be see t WELLS FURNITURE STORE. Any person in want of a natrument had better call soon as they must be sold. L. W. GRAFTON, Agent-BANKRUPTCY.

Congress has passed a Bankrupt Law, which goes into effect June 1st, 1867, by which all persons owing not less than \$306 can give up their property, and be discharged from all their debt Apply to pply to Augusta, May 13, 1867. 23tf U. S. Atter W. L. THOMPSON, M. D., Successor to Dr. D. WHITING. Office and Residence State Street,

CORNER OF GREEN. Office Hours from 2 to 3 P. M. W. TOWARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Augusta, Maine, Residence on Green Street,

Opposite the Methodist Church. B. FILLEBROWN, SURGEON DENTIST, Winthrop, Me.

NO HUNTERS, TRAPPERS AND OTHERS. The Hunter's Secret; or how to Hunt and Trap Foxes, Minkr Muskrat, Beaver, Otter, Sable, Martin, and all other wild animals By an old Trapper. The only reliable guide published. Sen post-paid for §1 per copy. Address G. G. BERRY, North Strat ford, N. H. 3m39 the NEW ENGLAND CLOTHES-WRINGER and WASHER

A new invention adapted to the wants and requirements of whole American people. They are for sale in Augusta WELLS Turniture Ware Rooms. Call and see them. Aug. 12th, 1867. TOILET SOAPS. Tollet Powder, Paffs and Boxes, Colognes, Pertunes, Pomair Restorers &c., in great variety, for sale at FULLER'S D

This certifies that I have given my sen Warren Barrett, Jr., hime during the remainder of his minority. I shall claim nessing a caroings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this data pagusta, Nov. 4, 1867. 3448 WARREN BARRETT. COLLER & HAMILTON Has for sale a large stock of double and single Farm

ENREEDOM NOTICE.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R. Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867 Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867
Passenger Train for Portland and Boston leaves Augusta daily at 11 A. M., and on Mendays only, at 5.56 A. M.; for Waterville, Skowhegan and Bangor daily, at 4.10 P. M. Train are due at Augusta from Bangor, &c., at 10.55 A. M.; from Portland daily, at 4.00 P. M., and on Saturdays only, at 11.15 P. M. Preight trains for Portland and Boston leave Augusta daily at 8.15 and 9.00; for Skowhegan daily at 1.30 P. M.
Fare as low by this route to Lewiston, Waterville, Kandallie, Mills and Bangor, as by the Maine Central Road; and teletes purchased in Boston for Maine Central Stations are good for a a passangers for Bangor, Newport, &c., will purchase tickets to Kendallie Mills only, and after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec Road, the Conductor will furnish tickets, and make the fare the same through to Fortland or Boston as wie the Maine Central Road.

Jentra Koad.

Stages leave Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, Vassalboro', Augusta
and Bath, for the principal towns North and East on their routes.

Augusta, Nov. 5. 1867.

W. HATCH, Sup'l.

PORTLAND & NEW YORK
Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The spleadid and fast Steamer Dirige. Capt. H. Sanawoon, and Fra neemin. Capt. W. W. Ensawoon, will, until farther notice, run as follows:

Leave Gait's wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 35 East River, How York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'cleck P. M. These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, anfe and camfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, \$6 00. Cabin passage, \$5.00. Meals extra. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebes, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eusport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or possage apply to EMERY & FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland. J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River.



Grand Trunk Railway, to Detreit, St. Paul and all points West. \$9.75 LESS VIA SARNIA LINE, to Chicago and all peints West.
Augusta to Chicago and return (all rail).

446.00

For reliable information, and Tickets at the lowest rates call at

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE Portland & Kennebec R. R., Augusta, Me., sing elsewhere. J. W. CLAPP. Agent.

AUGUSTA HOUSE, State Street, Augusta, Me. WILL BE RE-OPENED JUNE 1st, 1867. J. H. KLING, Proprietor.

Transient rates from \$2 to \$2.56 per day. Free carriage to and from the cars and boats. FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Monmouth about 2 miles east of Monmouth Centre. Said farm contains about 50 acres of good land well divided into tillage, pasture and wood, well formed and well watered. Said farm cuts about 18 to 20 toss of good English hay, good combratable buildings, also a very good orchard all engrafied with the best of fruit. Said farm will be sold at a bargain if called for soon. For particulars inquire of L. P. Moody, at Wintrop village, or W. C. Nichols, at Mozmouth Centre, or the subscriber G. T. WHITEHOUSE on the premises.

Mozmouth, Sept. 9th, 1867.

th, Sept. 9th, 1867. FARM FOR SALE.

Situated i mile from South China Village, containing 150 acres with good buildings; cuts this season about 40 tons of hay. It has pasture enough for 25 head of cattle; large wood lot of young and old growth (ship timber &c..); also, a good orchard, an inexhaustable supply of meck within 100 rods of the barn; farm is in good condition, well fenced and well watered. For terms apply to GRO. E. WEKES, Bept. 24, 1867. 434f Office over Post Office, Augusta, Me.

The subscriber being engaged in mechanical business, offers for asie, his farm, situated on the middle country road in Sidney, 6 miles from Augusta Bridge. Said farm contains about 150 acres of land, on which, there is a large and valable woods to containing pine, sprace, hemick, cedar, and brown ash, beside the various kindigol hard wood; baildings ample and convenient; three wells; barn cellar; pienty of muck, &c. The hay and tools will be sold with the farm if desired, Ac. The hay and tools will be sold with the farm if desired, and the subscriber at West A. Shaw, next farm south of the above. For further particulars address the subscriber at West Waterville, Me. 2445 B. F. FOLGER.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale situated in Augusta, on the Bangor road 3 miles from the Kennebee Bridge. Said farm contains 50 acres, well divided into tiliage, nowing and pasturage; 10 acres second growth hard wood; large 2-story house, most new; large barn, all in good repair. The crops, stock, and flarmers' tools will be sold with the farm if desired. 3445° E. B. SIBLEY. A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

11 miles from Gardiner, out on High Street. It con-

FARM FOR SALE.

Twenty Acres, f time given for payment. Apply on the premises to K. W. WING.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, 1 mile from So.
Notridgewock Village, within cary distance of the Eaton
Family and Boarding School. I will sell 200 acres of land or less
to suit purchasers—good barn, comfortable but old house. The
farm is well watered, wooded, and has a good apple orchard and
other fruit. ther fruit.

I will also sell my goods and interest in trade to South Nor-diagewock Village.

C. R. VAUGHAN.

Nov. 4, 1867. FARM STOCK AND TOOLS
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, Dec. 2d,
at 19 o'clock, A. M., at the farm of the subscriber, in at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the farm of the subscriber, in Waterville, the stock and tools on the farm, consisting of 1 pair of team horses. I gelding out 2 years old, 1 grade Devon cow, 1 sail blood Jersey ow 8 years old, 1 full blood Jersey heifer 2 years old, 1 half blood Jersey heifers 1 year old, 2 half blood Dutsh heifers 1 year old, 2 half blood Dutsh heifers 1 year old, 1 pair grade Durham steers 1 year old, and about 50 Cotswold sheep and lambs, 1 double horse farm wagon, 1 double horse dump cart, 2 double horse sleds, plows, harrows, callivators, horse hoes, rakes, ourn sheller, vegetables and endry other articles.

708. FERCIVAL.

JOS. PERCIVAL. 2149 FOR SALE. A Two Story Brick House, Piessantly located in Hallowell on Second street. Has all modern improvements—Gas, Furnace, the best of Water and a fine dry Cellar. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire on the pren is:s of GEORGE AGRY.

THOROUGHED
FOR SALE.

I now have left for sale 6 pure bred DURHAM BULLS, from 10 to 23 months old, all
from superior I siry at ck, and all vigorous and
fit for service now. Also a few COWS and HellPERS to calve
this Spring, by my thoroughbred buil Gen. Smith, (5711.) Gentiemen wanting such animals please onli and examine my Dur
hams and their pedigrees, for you can buy first class Short-horse
cheaper than clsewhere.

Cheater and S shcaper than elsewhere.

I want a nice pair of Oxen, or a good, large, kind work Horse in exchange for some of the above animals.

I shall have for sale this Spring, pure blood Chester and Sufolk, and one-half blood Prince Albert and Suffolk Pigs.

I can also fur. isb pure White Leghern and Bramah Eggs for L80 per dozen after April 7.

WARREN PERGIVAL.

Vassalboro', March 26, 1867.

DEVON NEAT STOCK FOR SALE. DEVON NEAT STOCK

Desirous of reducing his herd, now amounting to over farty head, at least one half, the subscriber offers for sale cows, heifers, young built and calves. All either herd book animals or bred directly from such stock. Reference to their pedigress will discover these animals to be the very best and choicest strains of Devon blood. Catalogue sent on application. Address at Portland.

JOHN F. ANDERSON.

30 pairs, 3, 4 and 5 year-old stoers and oxen; 40 cows; 20 two year-old-heifers; and 75 yearling stoers and heifers; M. E. RICE. Stetaon, Nov. 11th, 1867. SPANISH MERINO SHEEP
FOR SALE.
At the residence of the late JOHN W. DYER, in New
Sharon: 16 Ewe Sheep, 5 Lambs,

STOCK FOR SALE.

6 Bucks HENRY O. & A. A. NICHOLS, MASONS. Slate Roofs Repaired. All work in their line done promptly, and in a good workman-like manner, by the day or job. Particular attention paid to Comenting Cisterns, Cellers, &c. Orders left at the Brore of B. S. Wood's, West end of Stone Bridge, promptly attended to.
HENRY O. NICHOLS.
Augusts, Mc. 32tf

DROTECTION TO FARMERS. HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY. of Hartford Conn. of hardord coun.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over 50 years.

TRUE & MANLEY, Agents, Augusta, Mg. EVIRE, MARINE, LIFE

ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY, TRUE & MANLEY. Corner Water Street and Market Square, AUGUSTA, MAINE. Agents wanted in all the towns in the County.

HARDWARE, THE SO OF HELD Stores and Tin Ware, Oil Cloth Carpeting, Pumps, Nails, Giron Sinks, Pump Chains and Tubing, Fumel Irons, Ash botler Mouths, Pocket and Table Cuttery, Shears and Scisors, M. G. BROOKS, 3m43 8 Union Block, Water St., Augusta, Me. A UGUSTA DYE HOUSE.

In the old place. The proprieter of the old stand would re proprietly inform the public that he has re furnished the same with new tools, having better facilities than ever to do Dyeing, the properties and in the hest possible manner.

JOHN P. ANKABLOO. DREMIUM STARCH. A fresh supply of extra quality Laundry Starch, for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store.

LIQUID AMANDINE, For chapped hands, rough akin, &c., for sale at FULLER'S Drug. So, here upon the grass I lie at ease,
While scienze volons from the Past are calling.
Mingled with reasting whispers in the trees,
And phassact sounds of water killy falling.

There was a time when I had higher aims
Than thus to lie among the flowers, and listen
To lisping birds, or watch the sumset's flames
On the broad river's surface glow and glisten.

There was a time, perhaps, when I had thought To make a name, a home, a bright existence; But time has shown me that my drams were naught Bave as a mirage that vanished with the distance.

Well, it is gone: I care no longer now For fame, for fortune, or for empty praises Rather than wear a crown upon my brow, I'd lie forever here among the daisies. Bo you, who wish for fame, good friend, pass by;
With you I surely cannot think to quarrel:
Give me peace, rest, this bank whereon I lie,
and spare me both the labor and the laure!
from "Drift, a Sea-shore Idy!," by George Arnold.

## Our, Story-Teller.

### THE THREE BROTHERS.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE. PART I.

The merchant of Millbrook, dying, left three sons to inherit his estate. This was the most valuable property in the village, consisting of an extensive country store—the only one in the place—a handsome farm, and a very excellent grist-mill.

On his death bed, the merchant called his three sons to his side and said.

"I am about to die, and I shall have made myself ready to leave this world in peace, when I have given you the advice of an old and experienced man, and a

you the advice of an old and experienced man, and a father's blessing.

I leave to you considerable property, which I hope you will know how to appreciate and enjoy. I take the more pleasure in bestowing upon you this fruit of my industry, since I have the satisfaction of feeling that, in accumulating wealth, I have never knowingly wronged a living being, nor ever deviated from the path of restitude. And, oh my sons, consider now, what a heavy burden of guilt upon my soul this wealth would be at that time, did conscience tell me it had been purchased at the expense of my own uprightness and the happiness of my fellow being! Consider, too, how much better it would be to die in honest poverty, than in the midst of ill-got riches; and, in all your dealings with mankind, remember the earnest counsel of a dying father; be just to your neighbor, and keep your conscience clear."

After giving utterance to much more advice of the

your conscience clear."

After giving utterance to much more advice of the same description, to which his sons listened with pious tention, the old man said:
"I have made my will, according to the best of my

judgment, and in the sincerity of my love. In this I have not considered the interest of one more than that of another; and I am sure you will respect your father's memory too much to murmur at his last worldly discovering.

The young men joined in assurance of veneration for the old man, love for each other, and pious submission to his will. Then the merchant of M librook contin

ued:

"You, Richard, my first-born—the beloved of your mother, whom I am going to join in another world—you, for whom I first expienced a father's joy and she a mother's tenderness—you have a just claim to be considered first."

Richard pressed the old man's hand, and Joseph and James bowed in silent acknowledgment to their other's institute.

father's justice.
"To you, Richard," pursued the old man, "I give the farm, with everything pertaining to it, except the land on the further side of the stream, which I think should properly belong to the mill. You have a san-

should properly belong to the mill. You have a san-guine temperament, Richard; you are fond of air and exercise; and I am sure the action of a farmer's life will suit you better than anything else. "You," Joseph, have a mechanical genius. You have always taken delight in the machinery about the mill, for the management of which you are well suited. Accordingly I have given it to you with all its dependencies, and the land belonging to it.

You, my dear James, have a talent for trade. You shall be a merchant, after your father. The store and the village lots, which naturally go with it, I give to

you.

And now, O my sons, hear my last counsel. Although your property is divided, let not your hearts be divided also. Labor together and for your mutual good, as you have always done till now. United, you will always be strong; divided, the world will discover when my dear sons, be not divided. your weakness.—No, my dear sons, be not divided. Richard shall raise grain in abundance, and he shall share it with his brothers; for Joseph shall grind it, and James shall offer his store freely to both. And so

The death of old Richard Blane took place in the old family mansion, which appertained to the store, and which now became the property of James, the younger son. Here the brothers had always lived, and here they continued to live after the merchant's death; for James would not permit either Richard or Joseph to leave him, although both the farm and the mill estate boasted of houses almost as comfortable to live is as that belonging to the store.

mill estate boasted of houses almost as comfortable to live in as that belonging to the store.

"No, no, boys," James would say, "you must not leave the old family mansion as long as we all remain bachelors. You are within a quarter of a mile of your farm Richard, near enough, you are such a walker; and I am sure it is better to give up the entire farm-house to your tenants, than to think of going to live there yourself. And, as for you, Joe, I am sure that with so good a miller in your employment as Mr. there yourself. And, as for you, Joe, I am sure that with so good a miller in your employment as Mr. Mitohell, and so large a family in your house as he supports, you may be contented to remain here for the present. I think that we will be happier together than we ever can be separated; and now, if you like, I will make a bargain with you. We will live here as long as we remain bachelors, and the one who takes a wife home first shall take his brothers with him also."

The young men agreed to the proposition, and laughed at it, too; for it really seemed absurd to think of three such confirmed old bachelors ever taking unto themselves wives. Indeed, James named this condition morely to keep his brothers with him always; and they, understanding it so, kindly humored his conceit. For five years, Richard, Joseph, and James lived together in the most perfect peace and happiness, to the marvel of all Millbrook, and more especially of the excellent old housekeeper. She deolared that she had never in her wide experience, seen anything like the love of those brothers.

Meanwhile, the farm flourished, the mill ground out grists of gold, and plentiful were the profits of the

In many things the brothers resembled each other; but still no two were much alike.

Richard, the farmer, was of medium height, muscular and of a ruddy complexion. He was considered by ladies of taste to be the handsomest of the three broth-He was naturally quick tempered, hasty in h, generous in his friendship and openly bitter in

Joseph, the miller, was tall, athletic, with round houlders, thin cheeks, a massive forehead, and a houghtful blue eye. He was nervous in his motions, ensitive in his feelings, profound in thought; but he liffered most from Richard in the perfect command he appeared to have over his temper—which was not nat-

urally less violent than his elder brother's.

James resembled one as much as the other—and no more. He was small in stature, active, cheerful, good looking and amiable. He was generous as Richard, and mild as Joseph, the miller.

It was very beautiful to observe the forbearance of Joseph and James towards Richard, in his frequent outbursts of passion. Scarcely ever did they effer him the mildest reproof, although sometimes his temper was hardly to be borne—as we all shall see.

It frequently happened in the spring of the year, the stream which formed the water-power of Joseph's mill, became so swollen with freshets, that the water-weir was scarcely sufficient to carry away the superflows water. At such times the mill was ususally kept in motion night and day; but even then, it was not an uncommon circumstance for the mill-pond to overflow a portion of Richard's land.

On one occasion after the early freshets had subsided, and Richard had sown some oboice seed for a ring wheat in the field bordering the pond, there came a heavy rain which lasted two nights and a day.

The stream was swellen, the pond rose rapidly, and the water poured over the waste-weir a cataract, but nobody ever suspected that Richard's choice seed was in danger, until he himself got up one morning and found the pond field covered with water.

In a violent passion he flew to Joseph, and blamed him for the misfortune.

"I have told you hundreds of times, that you ought to have the waste-weir fixed!" exclaimed Richard angrily. "Now your carelessness has ruined the crop. I set the mest by: If it had been your field, on the

to have the waste-weir fixed!" exclaimed Richard angrily. "Now your carelessness has ruined the crop I set the most by. If it had been your field, on the opposite side, which was in danger, this would not have happened!"

The sensitive Joseph was deeply hurt by the insinution of selfashness; but he answered calmly:
"Brother you wrong me. I am very sorry,"
"It is very well to be sorry after a misfortune has happened, through your carelessness. Now tell me, if you please, whether you intend to rebuild that waste weir or nof."

Joseph could searcely control his assessed his hard.

Joseph could soarcely control his anger at his brother's overbearing manner.

"I don't thing I shall rebuild it any the scoper for your domineering," he said, drily.

"You won't!" mustered Richard, through lips ashy pale with passion. "Perhaps you mean to ruin my crops overy year the same! And I am to bear it, I suppose, without a murmur."

The angry man concluded with a threat, which roused the mighty passion of his brother. Although Joseph had the day before made arrangements to have the waste-weir robuilt, as soon as the dry season should come, he did not see fit to tell Richard so, but rebuked him severely for his overbearance. Fiercer words

else. The auction affair was more creditable to humanity and more beneficial to society, too, than all the gun firing, drinking and fighting at the "Training," and all the marching hand-in-hand, eating cakes and raising, and hearing dull speeches at the S. S. Celebration. People bid generously; everything went up at a high figure. James bought a horse at ninety-three dollars, certainly all he was worth, and "bid off" a great variety of other articles without much hope of being able to dispose of them at a profit. Richard, too, showed his patriotism, for he bought a harness, a calf, and some farming utensils, and Joseph bid off a chaise.

After the auction sale, or vendue, as it was called,

After the auction sale, or vendue, as it was called, was over, the patriots of Millbrook gathered in groups, to discuss politics and the weather, and to offer vague surmises touching the prosperity of the nation and the widow Wilson; when a cry of surprise and wonder called attention to a glare in the western sky, in the

direction of the village,
"Fire! fire!" exclaimed the awe-stricken crowd.

"Fire! fire!" exclaimed the awe-stricken crowd. The placid groups were in an instant heaving to and the fire in consternation. People rushed in every direction, and the few who had come on horseback or in vehicles made hasty preparations to depart. Each man seemed to think it was his house which was burning; and the utmost confusion prevailed.

James was holding the horse he had purchased, and which he was going to lead home, by the halter. The animal was wild; he enerted and plunged, and it was with difficulty James could hold him. The young man was in a state of great perplexity and alarm. Anxious as he was to fly to the fire, he dare not attempt to ride without a bridle. Just then, Richard hurried past him. James remembered seeing him bid off a harness.

"Tata horse won't carry double," said a son of the "vito' willon."
"For Heaven's asks, what shall we do?" eried in "For Heaven's asks, what shall we do?" eried in "For Heaven's asks, what shall we do?" eried in "Joseph turned."
"Joseph turned.
"James, is that you?" he said hurrieily. "My mill is on fire, I am sure. Haven't you a harces for that horse the "might put him in sy chaise and drive to the village in a tenth part of the time it will the total we might put him in sy chaise and him to the village in a tenth part of the time it will the shall and throw upon the horse. James and Richard buckled the hames and girthe, while doeph wheeled the chaise out of the bane. The three west armened in the thille with astonishing dispatch, and they were on the road as soon as my of their neighbors, excepting those who were on foot.

Richard, whith the natural except of the windth of the read as the ready of the windth of the ready of the ready of the windth of the ready of the re

niserable as possible.

PART III.

It was the Fourth of July! Millbrook was like a great beehive. The militia were out, bayonets glitter-

miserable as possible.

FART III.

It was the Fourth of July Millitroot was like as great behind: It is millits ever out, incommon content, in the action of pair-riches. An unit of search of pair-riches. All good children went to the "forms" at a variety of hard ranks was consumed, in the action of pair-riches, and all good children went to the "forms" at a variety of pair-riches, and all good children went to the "forms" at a variety of pair-riches, and all good children went to the "forms" at the search of pair-riches, while had belied and stera went of pair-riches, while had belied and stera went of the search of the sear

### subscription papers. The Contractor and the Workman.

I went one day with Mauricet to the house of one of the greatest contractors in Paris, for some directions required by the master mason, and which, by his direction, I had put down on paper. The contractor was not in his office, and we had to traverse several was not in his office, and we had to traverse several apartments, by the servant's direction, te find him in the garden. Everywhere were many hued carpets, gilded furniture, hangings of silk, and curtains of velvet. I had never seen anything like it; so I opened my eyes and walked on tiptoe for fear of destroying the flowers on the carpets, Mauricet watching me with a sidelong glance.

"Well, what do you think of this 'box?" he asked in a mischierous tone. "it it sufficiently well furnish.

in a mischievous tone; "is it sufficiently well furnished and splendid?" I answered that the house seemed to belong to a

off a harness.

"Brother, for God's sake!" cried James, "lend me your blind bridle. I must ride, for I think it is my store burning."

"The fire is in the direction of my house," began the excited Richard.

"Well, put the bridle on my horse, and you shall ride behind me."

"That horse won't carry double," said a son of the widow Wilson.

"For Heaven's sake, what shall we do?" cried James. "At, there is Joseph, he bid off the chaise Brother! brother!"

Joseph turned.

"I answered that the house seemed to belong to a prince.

"A prince of the trowel!" replied my companion.

"A most honorable position! He has three other 'hotels' (mansions) in Paris, not to mention a chateau in the country."

I did not answer for a moment; all this wealth stirred something evil within me. Seeing so much velvet and silk, I involuntarily looked at myself, and was adiscontent. I felt disposed to hate the owner of all these riches for having brought my own poverty to my notice. Mauricet, who suspected nothing, continued to call my attention to all the beauties of the house; I listened with impatience; my heart beat; my celor.

ere. Richard's singer wise still: but, and Joseph's but that possed sharp passence an integer with sun who all companies that the possed sharp passence an integer with sun who all control of the passence of society should treat you as she has treated me, do as I have done; deny yourself even bread to buy books; spend the day in work, and the night in study. Be ever on the lookout for instruction, as a merchant looks out for profit; and when you have shown that nothing discourages you, when you shall have learned rightly to understand and value things and men, then, it was the instruction of the carried profit which is the instruction of the carried point months of the carried year being over \$5.699.350.000.

It has paid for losses between the date of its organization in 184 and Dec. 31 1865, the sum of \$1.000.000.

In the Massachusetts and New York Ionstance Commissioners.

Our current system of higher education tends directly to overcrowd the three pursuits which are popularly designated "the professions." A boy who has mastered the quantum of mathematics, with the "little Latin and less Greek," which secure him a college diploma, generally feels that his learning (?) would be wasted on a farm or in any mechanical or manufac-turing pursuit—that he might as well have saved his wasted on a farm or in any mechanical or manufacturing pursuit—that he might as well have saved his time and money, unless he shall aspire to become a doctor of Law, Physic, or Divinity. Hence, "the professions" are enormously overcrowded, and their votaries too often unemployed or underpaid. There are New England townships of not more than four hundred families, few or none of them wealthy, which have six or eight distinct religious societies, each of them requiring its separate house of worship and clergyman. And the newest village of twenty to forty cabins, on the western verge of civilization, bears concurrent testimony, in the plethora of its lawyers and doctors, to the overcrowding, throughout our country, of "the professions." We are not a learned nor yet a cultivated community; yet the proportion of our entire population which is diverted from productive industry to the so-called intellectual vocations, is exceeded in Italy alone.

We cannot all be farmers; nor is it desirable that we should be. There is a more urgent need in our country of "captains of industry" in other departments, especially those of manufacturing and mining. If there were to-day one hundred thousand young men in the Union thoroughly qualified to direct operations in these departments—to convert wool, cotton, etc., in the service which is the best and cheapest

Illustrated Juvenile Margazine, and the numbers for November and December are GIVEIN AWAY

and the numbers for November and December are GIVEIN AWAY

by all NEW SUBSCRIBERS who send before Nov. 30, \$1.50, abactription price for 1868.

Specimen copies and terms by writing.

JOSEPH H. ALLEN,

Publisher, Beston.

There is no getting over the fact, that "Calcutta Hemp," (which enatives chew as the Yankee does his Lobacco,) is a sure and premanent care for Asthma, Bronchitts, and Consumption. We speak from experience.

There is no getting over the fact, that "Calcutta Hemp," (which enatives chew as the Yankee does his Lobacco,) is a sure and was a sure of the natives chew as the Y

in these departments—to convert wool, cotton, etc., in-to serviceable fabrics at the smallest cost of labor, and to serviceable fabrics at the smallest cost of labor, and to detect, trace, value, open and work mineral velns and other deposits with the accuracy of Science and the presience of Genius there would, very soon, be room and work for them all. While, therefore, I judge the farmer's life, on the whole, prefeoable to any other, as affording the surest promise of competence, comfort and freedom from torturing anxiety, I do not urge or wish all my readers, to become farmers. An engineer who locates and levels a railroad so as to save ten thousand days work in constructing it, is just as truly a working man, and essentially a producer of wealth, as though he weilded a spade or followed the plow. For the narrow vision which recognizes work-

truly a working man, and essentially a producer of wealth, as though he weided a spade or followed the plow. For the narrow vision which recognizes workers only in those who live by mucular effort, I have a pity which is allied to contempt.

But I say this, emphatically, to every youth who values his own peace of mind, and perfect self-respect: Choose some pursuit wherein your livelinood will in no considerable degree be dependent on other men's good opinion. Other things being equal, this is of the highest moment. You may say that a great soul, strong in its conscious rectitude of purpose, should be unaffected by the ebb and flow of popularity; but can you faney that the pastor, abruptly dismissed by the society he has given the best twenty years of his life to build up—dismissed, very probably, because of his resistance to some gust of popular passion, some ostentious display of pepular vice, which it was his sumple duty to with and—does not feel the injustice, the ingratitude? He would be more than human not to feel if, even though compassion should; after the first flush, be stronger than indignation. I exhort you, young friends, as the corner-stone of a life of manly, useful endeavor, to choose some pursuit wherein your success will, in the smallest degree, be dependent on popular approbation Secure your livelihood by this —since no one has yet refused to buy a farmer's wheat or beans, in order to reprobate his religious or political opinions—and then give such time or means as you can spare to the instruction and admontition of your fellows.—Horace Greeley.

Errors of the Press.

# Verbal blunders at times ludierous enough, as when

Verbal blunders at times ludierous enough, as when a writer intending to speak of Cato and Bratus, is made to speak of cats and brutes; or another, as happened the o her day day, annouses the publication of a new work "in the form of a five-shilling lephant," meaning a "five-shilling pamphlet." A long list of blunders of this kind might be enumerated, and not a few of them have become stock jokes, or material; for jokes in the printing office. Some of these are "full blown noses," instead of "full blown roses," instead of "shook off his fears," all there is the circulate beyond it. Many of the verbal errors are of a kind which will escape the ken of the mest watchful reader, because though they weaken or pervert the sense of the author, they do not destroy it. Thus, "distraction" is often printed "cheaven;" and we can recall a gritication of destroyind, and cive everag "haven" is sometimes printed "heaven;" and we can recall a gritication of his "wholet color," instead of his "wiolet color," instead of his his color and the working off. A similar accident accounts for "old fowl, in the printed "heaven;" and we can recall a gritication of hooses in the city. During the war with Rusia, an many other painting office of heart grow fluder, "the bi in absence having dropped out of the printers" form between the final reading and the working off. A similar accident accounts for "old fowl," in the earte of a dining have the printed "have been been and the working off. A similar acc

is the best and cheapest Illustrated Juvenile Magazine,

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ENNEBEC COUNTY .... In Probate Court at Au-

KENNEBEC COUNTY ....... Probate Court at

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October 1867.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary L Freech, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Osnosano, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November nest, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may asked at a Court of Probate these to be hoften at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been daily appointed Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN HINKLEY, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bund as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said decased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said decisted to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to LEVI DAY.

October, 28, 1867. 48° HANNAH F. HINKLEY.

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48\* HANNAII F. HINKLEY.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said setute are requested to make immediate payment to October, 28, 1867.

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It is an Unfailing Remedy In all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure into than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO or THREE PILLS.

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgis and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, in its use for a few days, or a few weeks to the ut-most, always affords the most associating relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

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DEMAS BARNES & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, will also supply the Trade at List Prices.

1 yeop19

Probate Notices.

ENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the Fourth Monday of October, 1807.

ELVIRA J. BROWN. widow of George W. Brown, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Parmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

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prior to the fouring motions of accurations and accurate may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKEB, Judge, Attest. J. Bunton, Register.

For what did ELIAS HOWE, Jr., receive these honors? He entered the Exposition as a Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, not as "Inventor."

He did not apply for or receive his Gold Medal as "Inventor."

The Award speaks of Mr. HOWE as "Promoter" and Manufacturer of Sewing Machines.

MR. HOWE (who is supposed to know) says the Gold Medal as Trees.

MR. HOWE (who is supposed to know) says the Gold Medal as the

Mothers! we also commend the NERVINE for use in the dis-eases which afflict children while Teething, as certain to afford quick and grateful relief. The stupedying Syrups, of which Op-ium is the principal ingredient, are dangerous to life, impair the funtions of the stomach and bowels, and actually impede the healthy growth of your offspring. To sure wind coile, regular-the bowels, soften the gunza, and relieve pain, the NERVINE will always be found eafe and efficient. KENNEBEC COUNTY ....... Probate Court at

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of MERCY WELLMAN, jate of Beigrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having domands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for estilement; and all indebted to each certain of the county of the

THE MAINE PARMER PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

The True Remedy At Last Discoverse. Upran's Taure Mass Cons. Prepared from the formula of Prof. Truerons, of Parks, ourse Consumption, Lang Discoverse, Bronchitta, Dyngopsia, Marsamus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependents on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste and a single bottle will convince the most sception of its virtue as the great healing remody of the age. It is bottle, or six bottles for great healing remody of the age. It is bottle, or six bottles for great healing remody of the age. It is bottle, or six bottles for the convergence of the special Dynamics. Circulary sent free. Ground Convergence of the convergence

Nature's Assistant,

AND INVIGORATOR.

This Medicine is a NERVE TONIO. It stops the waste of vitality, braces the Nerves, and quietly regulates the system. Sievenesses, Irritability, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Dyrpepsis, Constipation, local Weakness, and a general falling of the mental and bodilly functions, are the common indications of Nerves of Specific for all these troubles. It is also the best, as it is also the best, as it is also the best, as it is also the most agreeable

Remedy for Female Complaints ever offered to the public. Prostration of Strength, Hysteria—retained, exossive, irregular or painful menses—yield to its magic power.

Mothers! we also commond the NERVINE for use in the diseases which afflict children while Tecthing, as certain to afford quick and grateful relief. The staughting Syraps, of which optum is the principal ingredient, are dangerous to life, impair the

If not paid within 8 months, \$2.50 will be charge

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